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USTINOV ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD011252 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Dec, TASS--The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Dmitriy Ustinov, arrived in Bucharest today to attend a meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

EAST EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CHIEFS MEET WITH SHIBAYEV

LD271133 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In a Fraternal Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 21 November AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev received the leaders of trade unions representing workers of construction sectors in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania and the CSSR, who were in the Soviet Union for a conference to exchange trade union work experience in the field of propaganda and in introducing team autonomous financing and other advanced work methods. During the conversation questions of the further development of cooperation among the construction workers' trade unions of the fraternal countries were broached.

Taking part in the meeting, which passed in a warm, fraternal atmosphere, were AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus; I.A. Lanshin, chairman of the Central Committee of the trade union representing construction workers and workers in the construction materials industry; and V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries.

CEMA ATOMIC COMMISSION TO CONTINUE WORK ON REACTOR

LD220044 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov, TASS--The 39th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes was held in Protvino settlement near Moscow--the scientific centre of the Soviet Institute of High-Energy Physics. The scientists and specialists of socialist countries discussed the results of the recent research and development on major directions of atomic science and technology and coordinated plans for the coming years. It was decided, in particular, to jointly continue the work to create a thermonuclear reactor of Tokamac type. In addition to the existing agreement with Czechoslovakia, treaties with Hungary and Bulgaria were signed at the meeting.

The participants in the session regarded with great interest the work which is being started on the basis [as received] of the Institute of High-Energy Physics to build the world's major accelerating-and-accumulating complex with an energy of 3 billion electron volts. That huge instrument will allow the conduct of superfine experiments in the field of high-energy physics. Consultations on CEMA countries' possible participation in the creation of the accelerator were held at the commission's meeting.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD301730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 30 Nov 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Valdimir Konstantinovich Katin, APN political observer; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observers; Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator of All-Union Radio's International Department]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day, esteemed comrades. At present, international relations seem to be at a crossroads leading either to a growth in mutual fears, buildup of arms and confrontation, or to a growth in trust and cooperation. It is to this second turning that Soviet foreign policy is being steered and this was vividly confirmed during the talks in Moscow between Soviet leaders and statesmen from various countries: neutral Finland and North Atlantic bloc member Italy; Revolutionary Afghanistan and Syria, which is in the vanguard of the struggle of the Arab peoples for independence; and Ethiopia and Mozambique, which have stepped onto the path of building a socialist society. Naturally, during the exchange of opinions there was discussion of issues concerning the relations of each of these countries with the Soviet Union.

But behind these issues the main things appeared clearly: namely concern for the seriously complicated international situation and a desire to prevent the world from sliding over the brink of disaster.

International Relations

[Katin] It is from this point of view that all the practical work of our party and state is currently being conducted. It is indicative that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has lately met personally with very many foreign leaders, politicians and representatives of business circles. And each such meeting, frank conversation and the exchange of opinions help to make the international situation healthier and open new horizons for trust and close cooperation. We are not threatening anyone, Leonid Ilich said recently, we do not interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples and we would like other powers to act likewise.

The present eighth visit by Finland's President Kekkonen to the Soviet Union confirmed once again the effectiveness of the Soviet Union's peaceful aspirations and cooperation with countries such as Finland. My colleagues on Finnish radio told me that when President Kekkonen was returning by plane from Moscow to Helsinki, following his official visit to the Soviet Union, he said to the correspondents accompanying him: Our contacts with the Soviet leaders seemed to me to be even closer this time than before, and this is very important.

The Soviet-Finnish talks attracted attention in many of the world's capitals, since they are a graphic demonstration of the fact that detente has deep roots in a soil of sincerity. The Soviet Union and Finland stated that they will continue assisting efforts to preserve and strengthen peaceful conditions and stability in the north of Europe and the Baltic region.

In this connection, Finland's important proposals, including declaring north Europe a non-nuclear zone with the aims of strengthening security in the north of Europe, were noted again.

[Ariyevich] I would like to recall that preparations are currently being made for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's official visit to India. According to reports, the Indian public is preparing for this visit with great enthusiasm. As everyone knows, friendly relations with India have become a tradition, and we are striving to maintain this tradition and augment it in every way possible.

[Katin] Out of all these separate actions, a purposeful struggle is thus formed by our country for peace and security in the lives of people on earth.

[Ariyevich] And so the talks held in Moscow confirmed--and this is recognized in the world--that preservation and strengthening of detente is the chief task in the foreign policy of the Soviet state. And the carrying out of this task depends to a large extent on the state of Soviet-American relations. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: Any constructive steps by the new U.S. administration in Soviet-American relations and urgent world problems would meet with a positive reaction from our side.

Senator Percy's Visit

Charles Percy, a prominent U.S. politician and Republican senator, who is being lined up for the post of chairman of the influential Sentate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in Moscow recently. In an interview for journalists he said that his trip was sanctioned by President-elect Ronald Reagan. According to Percy, he came to examine the discord which has arisen of late between the two countries and to try and find ways of overcoming it. As everyone knows he was received by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and their conversation took place in a businesslike atmosphere. During it, Comrade Brezhnev drew attention to the serious aggravation in relations between the two countries, but at the same time expressed the belief that it would be possible to improve the situation if both sides wish to do so--for this, it is necessary to display political will and to conduct a carefully considered, realistic course. The Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, has no lack of readiness to conduct affairs with the United States in a constructive manner. If both sides take into account each other's legitimate interests. We could cooperate fully, as long as the American side also displays readiness to do this. Attempts to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, the Soviet leader noted, have no future, observance of the principle of equality and equal security are the only reliable way to development in relations between the two countries.

[Katin] I would like to draw attention, in this connection, to the fact that, on many topical problems, the Soviet Union and the United States can find a common language and cooperate in the interests of peace. Let me recall that back in 1971 an agreement was concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States on reducing the danger of a nuclear war. After this, in 1973, an agreement appeared on the prevention of a nuclear war as such. So were were able to come to an agreement on this at that time--we really were--but the unreliability of the behavior of subsequent U.S. administrations, who did not even carry out what was done by their predecessors, is striking. In the agreement on preventing nuclear war, for example, it is stated directly that the Soviet Union and the United States pledge to prevent the emergence of dangerous situations. But the Carter administration deliberately created them, virtually going so far as to make preparations for a limited nuclear war. How, one then asks, can one cooperate seriously with America, if one president crosses out everything done by another?

After all, agreements on preventing nuclear war are permanent, that is binding on all leaders of the United States.

UN First Committee Resolution

[Ariyevich] Concern for strengthening peace and international security, for making the world political climate healthier, is reflected specifically in the proposals and initiatives put forward by our country. Soviet initiatives are meeting with approval in various countries and in the UN organization. Thus, the Soviet initiative on adopting urgent measures aimed at reducing the danger of war received broad support at the United Nations. The First Committee of the General Assembly recommended--on the initiative of the Soviet Union--that permanent member-states of the Security Council and countries linked with them be called upon through military agreements from an agreed date not to increase their armed forces and not to build up conventional arms. This measure would be the first step toward their subsequent reduction. The resolution also contains an appeal to refrain from expanding existing military groups.

The UN General Assembly First Committee also approved a resolution containing an appeal for efforts toward the immediate drafting and concluding of an international convention on strengthening the security of non-nuclear states. Talks on this issue have come to a standstill. This is the result of resistance from certain powers. This time also, the delegations from the United States and Britain spoke out against the resolution, for which the overwhelming majority of members of the international community of nations voted. The non-nuclear states would have received a universal, international legal seal of approval for guarantees of their security. The regulations governing the non-proliferation of nuclear armaments would have been strengthened. At the same time, there would have been a lessening of the threat of a global nuclear conflict. At the moment there is nothing more important than this task.

[Katin] Incidentially, since the war our country has made more than 100 specific proposals on disarmament and reducing the arms race. Where are these proposals? The West pretends they do not exist. Examples of these proposals include the renunciation of force in international relations, the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, the banning of the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons, the banning of nuclear tests, the mutual disbandment of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO military organizations, and so on and so forth. They keep quiet about these and continue the arms race, leading mankind toward the danger line. They think that they can attain military superiority over us. Those are vain hopes: One can, of course, gain a lead in the improvement of a particular type of weapon. But is is no longer possible to exceed us in strength. It is not possible to upset the approximate balance in strategic armaments which has developed between us and the United States. We will never permit this to happen.

Madrid CSCE Meeting

[Ariyevich] Striving to draft practical measures for further progress along the path of strengthening detente and the development of cooperation and wishing to supplement them with military detente in Europe, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have also come to the Madrid meeting of states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with an extensive and constructive program of measures aimed at continuing the positive process commenced in Helsinki. We are profoundly convinced that this can be facilitated by the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. A proposal of this sort was, incidentally, put forward by the socialist countries in May 1979. In Madrid there would at last be a possibility of putting it on a practical footing, by agreeing on the procedure, dates and venue for such a conference. But the U.S. delegate is trying all the time to avoid discussion of this question. To this end he is using arguments about the situation in Afghanistan as a smokescreen. Vladimir Borisovich, you have just returned from the Madrid meeting. I think our listeners would be interested in hearing the views of an eyewitness.

[Lomeyko] Yes, I think Madrid, more than anywhere else in the world, is currently opening the eyes of many people, above all those in Europe, to the nature of events taking place in the world. For several weeks now two diametrically opposite approaches to the solution of complex international problems have been colliding in that city. These are the constructive course toward detente and cooperation which the socialist countries favor, and the course of embitterment and confrontation which Washington is displaying. During private conversations in Madrid I discovered that many delegates--not just from neutral and nonaligned countries but even from NATO countries--favor the preservation of detente, the development of East-West cooperation and a search for mutually acceptable agreements on the path of military detente. But the problem is that those who actually subscribe to this view often cannot express it openly because of the massive pressure applied by the U.S. delegation.

[Ariyevich] How does this pressure manifest itself? What is Washington pushing for?

[Lomeyko] The activities of the U.S. delegation during the 8-week preparatory meeting, which lasted from 9 September through 11 November, and during the main meeting which is now taking place, indicate that Washington's representatives are not interested in a constructive discussion of vitally important problems. They prefer the spirit of confrontation, quarrels and attacks rather than a search for agreement. It was not without bitter irony that some Western diplomats to whom I have been saying that the Americans overlook what is happening in their country: increasing living costs, unemployment, the desperate plight of Negroes living in poverty. But they attack the socialist countries with all the more zeal, seeking out anything with which to find fault. As the saying goes, they see the mote in someone else's eye, but ignore the beam in their own.

[Ariyevich] But that's not all. The events in Madrid have shown that the destructive activities of the U.S. delegation inside the Palace of Congresses, where the meeting is being held, are accompanied by vain attempts from outside to poison the atmosphere surrounding the Madrid meeting. Is that not so? How is this reflected?

[Lomeyko] Many journalists who have come to Madrid to cover the meeting have drawn attention to the provocative activities of assorted groups consisting of people who have left socialist countries or been expelled from them. These people have come with one purpose. They want to distract the attention of the international public from the important problems being discussed in the Palace of Congresses. They are trying to intensify anticommunist hysteria in the Western countries by their provocative tricks. This entire campaign has, of course, been carefully drafted by the CIA and NATO special services. Reports to this effect appear from time to time in the Western press, too. For example, not so long ago Springer's newspaper DIE WELT reported that dissidents held a preliminary meeting in Bonn in late October. It was organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. It was precisely this meeting which worked out guidelines for provocative activities which were to be followed by all groups working against the policy of the socialist countries. Note the words "were to be followed." In other words, they were instructions. Through agents in these organisations the NATO special services paid for various renegades from the countries of Eastern Europe to go to Madrid. Well, the dissidents assigned to Madrid are zealously earning their pieces of silver, of course. They parade outside the Palace of Congresses with placards. They distribute malicious leaflets. They have opened several information centers. With several Western journalists I have visited these centers. I was able to see that they were organized by people who are pursuing their own narrow egoistic and provocative aims. They want to spread the incense of anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda in order to toady to their masters and to receive cash handouts and so forth from them.

However, I was convinced of something else as well. The majority of Spaniards shun these types in disgust and express concern over their provocative activities in Madrid. Many Western diplomats, too, are very critical about these renegades in off-the-record conversations. The speeches made recently by representatives of a number of Western countries at the Madrid meeting show that many of them realize the need for a businesslike discussion of vitally important problems. The Italian delegate, in particular, noted the importance of developing contacts and cooperation in humanitarian and other spheres. He called for the continuation of such cooperation, declaring that it contributes to the strengthening of detente and creates conditions for guaranteeing security. The representatives of Belgium and Denmark also stressed the need to resolve the question of military detente in Europe.

[Ariyevich] It seems to me that the U.S. delegation in Madrid is still being propelled by inertia, by the Carter administration's policy. In this connection I would like to draw attention to one special feature of the current transitional period in the United States. Certain circles in the United States are worried about the continuity of the Carter administration's policy in the sense that they are trying to impose on the new president the military and political doctrines and strategic aims which the outgoing occupant of the White House and his entourage used in an attempt to reverse the process of international detente. Above all, one can see that they are trying to bequeath long-term programs for the arms race to the new administration.

These include the MX system, the neutron bomb and so on. And finally, in particular, the Democrats are urging that measures be adopted to intensify this arms race. The New York TIMES reports that the Carter administration is planning to propose a $200-billion military budget for the 1982 financial year. This is a much larger increase than was intended only 8 months ago. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes that the growing intention of the Carter administration to arrange a trial of strength with West European leaders over military spending was a feature of the recent session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

[Lomeyko] In Madrid too, as well as in other parts of the world, one can sense the exacerbation of the differences between the Americans and their West European allies. These differences boil down to the fact that the interests of the United States and its NATO partners in West Europe diverge on many vitally important problems. For example, the West European capitals have become convinced over and over that the United States is not merely abusing the concept of Atlantic solidarity, but openly exploiting it. Washington did not even think of consulting the West Europeans when it announced its policy of a trade boycott and embargo against the socialist countries.

It was not enough to punish its own citizens. It demanded that West Europe should also follow this course, although this amounts to a direct blow against the economic interests of West Europe.

The question arises: Are not those across the ocean pursuing precisely this aim, to weaken their allies as competitors on world markets?

[Katin] In this connection I can recall one conversation I had with the mayor of the small town of (Sauterre) in the southern part of France. He told me that he fought against the Hitlerites in Alsace-Lorraine. At that time supplies to the French Army were to a large extent dependent on the Americans. And they exploited this and did not behave very correctly. Thus, for example, as the mayor recalls, when French units were getting too far ahead, and the war was coming to an end, the Americans would interrupt fuel supplies to the French in order to overtake them and to enter a settled area first as the victor. The French had to let the Americans go through whether they wished to or not. It seems to me that American policy toward the allies is just the same.

[Lomeyko] Something similar, only in much more important matters, can also be observed today. It is worth recalling that Washington, in December 1978, foisted on virtually all countries a long-term NATO arms program to 1990. In accordance with this program Washington demanded a 3 percent annual increase in the military budgets of its allies. And now it is not only small countries but even countries like West Germany--generally acknowledged to be rich in the West--which are suffering under this. The decision foisted upon them in December 1979 on the production and deployment in West Europe of almost 600 American missiles hits the pockets of the West European taxpayers and increase the risk of military confrontation. At the same time the Americans admit publicly that they hope to sit it out across the ocean in the event of a war. These are illusions, of course. They are proposing to the West Europeans that they throw themselves into the conflagration of a limited nuclear war. Who would relish such a prospects? One can hardly be surprised that in West Europe resistance to these plans is increasing and that voices of criticism against Washington's dangerous policy are growing stronger. Peoples are demanding that the disastrous arms race be curbed.

[Katin] I would like to add the following. Recently the unprecedented decision of NATO and Japan to lift all restrictions on the sale of military equipment to China, including offensive weapons, became known. It is worth noting that this was done at the same time as the United States put a ban and restrictions on the sale to our country of produce used for the most possible peaceful purposes. It looks as though the Carter administration, which is making an inglorious exit, is trying to leave behind for the future leadership of the United States a legacy which would force it willy-nilly to maintain continuity. But we hope that the trajectory of Carter's fall is not an example to be imitated.

Palestinian Problem

[Ariyevich] It seems to me that the Camp David policy of Carter's administration in the Near East is also being planned for the future. According to recommendations of the Carter government submitted to the U.S. Congress the program of military assistance to Israel for 1981 will come to $1.4 billion of military credits alone. And $1.5 billion is also possible. New measures to assist Egypt and the strengthening of military cooperation between the United States and Egypt and Israel are envisaged. Thus, in the curent fiscal year Egypt will be allocated $500 million for purchasing weapons in the United States. Camp David is hampering a solution to the Palestinian problem. Incidentally, this problem will be discussed at the UN General Assembly in a day or two. What is your opinion, Vladimir Konstantinovich, as regards the prospect for solving this problem? But would you first remind us in brief of the essence of this problem.

[Katin] Well, you see, things are as follows. By a UN decision of 29 November 1947, that is exactly 33 years ago to the day, the creation of two independent states--a Jewish and Arab one--was planned on the territory of Palestine, a former British mandated territory at that time. However, after the creation of the Jewish state--Israel--its leaders, international Zionism and the United States directly did every thing to wreck the fulfillment of the second part of the UN resolution, that is the formation of an Arab Palestinian state. Having killed some of the Arabs and driven out some from their lands, the Israelis captured their territory and to this day stubbornly persist in implementing the right to have their own state. This, in brief, is the essence of this problem. No one denies that it is complex. But we must not deny that there are realistic ways of solving it. Since 1947 until the present day the United Nations has adopted so many resolutions, decisions and recommendations on this account that if they were carried out by Israel the Palestinian problem as such would have disappeared long ago. A paradox arises: Note that Israel was created thanks to a UN decision, but since then Israel has virtually not fulfilled a UN decision. It seems that the time has come to apply sanctions.

[Ariyevich] All the same, the main thing, in my view, is that the Palestinian problem cannot be solved without the direct participation of the Palestinians themselves. And any underhand bustling about by Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington behind their backs will not only not solve the problem but will also step up tension in this region even more. After all, the main party involved here is the Palestinians themselves whose national interest are represented worthily by the PLO which Israel ignores but which incidentally, more than 100 states in the world have already recognized. Thus, the Palestinian Arabs, just as 33 years ago, are demanding that they be granted the right to create their own independent state. And what are they being offered in place of this? They are being offered a certain autonomy but in a form that even Cairo and Tel Aviv cannot agree what this autonomy means.

[Katin] But is this really the point? Can one really find the solution to the Palestinian question by reducing two concepts about the autonomy of 1 million Palestinians to the same denominator? Just look at the ease with which As-Sadat is deciding on their fate by melodramatically disputing with Begin some paragraphs or other about self-governing bodies of age-old Arab lands which are occupied by Israel. It has been As-Sadat's wish that 2.5 million Palestinian exiles living in neighboring Arab countries be totally left out of the question being discussed. I have had occasion to visit Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. They offer an uncanny spectacle. Just imagine: endless canvas tents, whole towns, spread out as far as you can see. Just imagine a generation of people who have grown up without a homeland. This is the fate to which the Israeli aggressors have condemned virtually a whole nation.

[Ariyevich] Yesterday, 29 November, marked the international Day of Solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

[Katin] The day was chosen as the same day on which the UN resolution on the creation of a state was adopted 33 years ago--29 November. That is, after several years, because the state was not created, this day was elevated to the Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people in the hope that the people of Palestine would regain their homeland.

[Ariyevich] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated the Palestinian people on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity. The telegrams sent to Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader, notes the growing support throughout the world for the struggle of the Palestinians to implement their national rights, above all their right to self-determination and to set up an independent state.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union unfailingly supports the just cause of the Palestinian people. Thank you for your attention, all the best.

'STUDIO NINE' VIEWS U.S.-USSR RELATIONS, REAGAN

LD291937 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov, TASS--Questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and the situation in Europe in relation to the problems of detente have become the topic of another Soviet television programme the Ninth Studio. Taking part in the programme were the first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Prof. Vadim Zagladin, and the director of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Georgiy Arbatov. The programme's host was news analyst Valentin Zorin.

Pointing to the aggravation of the international situation over the past year which bourgeois propaganda is trying to link with the events in Afghanistan, the participants in the programme stressed that the truth and such allegations had nothing whatsoever in common.

The process of international detente had run into definite and considerable difficulties long before the events in Afghanistan, Valentin Zorin said.

The boundary which marked the complication in the international situation, the boundary from where it definitely began deteriorating was last year's notorious' session of the NATO Council held in Brussels in December, when Washington managed to impose upon its NATO allies the decision about the deployment of about 600 units of nuclear weapons on the territory of West European states.

The programme's host noted that for an overall appraisal of the situation in the world of no small significance was the change of the government in the major country of the capitalist world--the United States--due on January 20.

Speaking about Republican Ronald Reagan who had won at the recent presidential elections in the United States, Georgiy Arbatov described him as a "purposeful, very tenacious and persistent politician who had waged a long struggle without good chances at that."

Recalling the election campaign, he drew attention of the viewers to the fact that Reagan and many people from his inner circle "made some serious conclusions" during the campaign. He said that Ronald Reagan's statements "showed the beginning of a shift to the centre which is very typical of the American political life".

Answering the questions of the viewers who asked whether there were realistic chances for an improvement in the Soviet-U.S. relations, Arbatov said:

"Yes, I would say more. I am sure that the universal truth which was recorded in certain fundamental Soviet-U.S. documents to the effect that there is no acceptable alternative to detente and peaceful coexistence, fully retains its significance today."

Georgiy Arbatov said that in relations between the USSR and the United States there were "very urgent questions, which are very difficult to postpone. This is the advance in the field of arms limitation, above all, the limitation of strategic armaments and the completion of the progress connected with the conclusion of the SALT II treaty."

Speaking about the situation in Western Europe in connection with the problems of detente, and Soviet-U.S. relations in particular, Prof. Vadim Zagladin stressed that Western Europe had to make a choice. One road is that offered in Washington in May 1978 and in Brussels a year ago. This is the road of building-up military expenditures, deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles, the road of turning Western Europe into America's nuclear hostage.

The other road is the road of cooperation.

Vadim Zagladin said that in the five years after the Helsinki conference the Soviet Union's trade with Western European countries had more than doubled, reaching 23-24 billion roubles.

In the sphere of culture exchanges increased by two and a half times over the same period, the number of books by West European authors published in socialist countries had doubled.

Vadim Zagladin said that Europe has already seen the favourable influence of detente, and it is reluctant either to give up these achievements or what it can receive in the future.

Vadim Zagladin expressed the opinion that this was the main subject of serious thought in Europe. At the same time he noted that these thoughts were concrete and brought definite results. For example, in 1980 the attempt of the United States to make West European countries boycott the Soviet Union politically and economically as well as in the sphere of culture and sports had failed. Contacts between Moscow and other capitals continued, including at the summit level. And of course such contacts would continue.

Speaking about the current meeting in Madrid Vadim Zagladin referred to reports of Western press which indicated that many representatives of West European countries had met the statements of their American colleague with surprise and dissatisfaction, since he had tried to steer the discussion away from constructive, concrete proposals put forward by European countries.

Vadim Zagladin noted that a process had already started in Madrid when alongside negative moments, constructive and useful work was well underway.

This indicates, he said, that the choice is being made, the choice in favour of detente.

More on Arbatov Statements

LD300228 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The latest edition of the regular current affairs program on Soviet television, "Studio Nine," has featured the head of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, member of the Academy of Sciences, Georgiy Arbatov. He dwelt on various aspects of Soviet-American relations and commented on the presidential election in the United States. He said the following:

Now that the presidential election is over and the new administration, led by President-elect Reagan, will determine America's policy in the next 4 years, observers are wondering about the prospects for further dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. In fact certain hopes are pinned on the new American administration: his is quite understandable because the policies of the outgoing Democratic administration have not improved the international climate. At the same time there is some uncertainty about the policies that the Reagan administration will pursue. This uncertainty became apparent during the election campaign when the Republicnas spoke of their future foreign policy in such a way that it could not but cause concern both among the Soviet people and among the Americans themselves.

The election campaign was indeed unusual. The main contenders spent a lot of time flexing their muscles apparently because the elections were held in an atmosphere determined to a great degree by the crisis in relations between the United States and Iran which gave rise to a wave of chauvinism and jingoism in the country. Calls were made to display America's might because, it was alleged, America was being pushed around. Presidential contenders tried to outdo each other in promising to further increase military spending. However, times have changed and it's unlikely that the elector wants further exacerbation of the international situation that may result in conflicts and wars. It is characteristic of American politics that far from all election pledges are fulfilled by those who make them. As a rule positive election pledges are not fulfilled. This time however many people hope that negative election pledges will not be fulfilled by the Reagan administration or at least not all of them will be fulfilled.

The president of the United States determines the country's foreign policy to a great degree. President-elect Reagan is considered a determined and purposeful politician. This was not his first bid for the presidency. Four years ago he tried to secure the Republican presidential nomination but lost it to Mr Ford.

Georgiy Arbatov expressed the view that if President-elect Reagan displayed the desire to normalize Soviet-Americans, he would need much political courage. In fact a sober and reasonable policy does require greater political courage than sabre-rattling. The future foreign policy of the United States is widely believed to be moderate. This is very important because such expectations do to a certain degree determine the prevailing political climate.

Georgiy Arbatov then commented on the prospects of Soviet-American relations. He stressed that the Soviet stand on the issue of relations with the United States was explained by President Brezhnev who said that constructive steps by the American administration would draw a positive response from the Soviet Union. There definitely are real chances of improving Soviet-American relations. Georgiy Arbatov said he was certain that the importance of the fact that the two countries had agreed that the easing of international tensions had no cogent alternative and said so in joint documents they adopted is taking on another dimension in the present circumstances. However it is clear that there are many difficulties in the way of normalizing relations between the two countries. It is wrong to expect Soviet-American relations to improve rapidly. The normalization of relations will involve scrupulous work to eliminate step by step the many obstacles to mutual understanding that have emerged between the two countries in recent years.

Georgiy Arbatov said he believed the two countries would resume talks and cooperation in which progress was achieved in the past through efforts by the Soviet Union and the United States. The most important issue in Soviet-American relations is that of disarmament. It would have been very good if the two countries took joint action now to make progress in limiting arms and above all strategic arms and put into effect the SALT II treaty.

Georgiy Arbatov further said that there was a possibility that the normalization of Soviet-American relations would not proceed smoothly. President Brezhnev said that at the moment the two countries were at a crossroads. Events in the immediate future will determine which road the two countries will take. They can choose to hold talks and cooperate with each other. It is in the interests of both countries and those of the world as a whole; otherwise the arms race will continue to accelerate and distrust between the countries will mount. Georgiy Arbatov underlined that this was a sure way to another cold war and the grave danger of such a development was apparent. He further said that if indeed the two countries returned to cold war it would not be the cold war that already took place in relations between them. Then the view was expressed that cold war can secure some advantages for the United States. However now it was obvious that such a stand was unrealistic. If the United States failed to achieve anything by cold war policies after the second world war when the Soviet Union was much weaker economically than now, it's quite obvious that it cannot bank on cold war now that the Soviet Union has become a highly industrialized country with a great military potential. That is why holding talks that ease tension and cooperating with each other is the only realistic way to settle differences between the Soviet Union and the United States.

More on Zagladin Remarks

LD301320 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] First deputy head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Vadim Zagladin, has said that the outgoing decade has been marked by the continual struggle between the two tendencies in international life. Vadim Zagladin appeared on a popular television program, Studio Nine.

One of these tendencies, he said, is manifested in the easing of international tensions. The Soviet Union, its allies and realistic minded politicians in Western Europe have made serious steps in that direction. However, the contrary trend has been developing alongside with this, a trend toward a further arms drive and toward the aggravation of the situation. Vadim Zagladin recalled that the European security conference held in Helsinki in 1975 coincided in time with a serious buildup in the U.S. military budget. That buildup occurred in the same year of 1975. At that time NATO was considering practical issues of the production and deployment of medium-range missiles. And thus every step toward the lessening of international tensions was accompanied by strong counteractions from forces hostile to the relaxation process.

The Soviet Union has warned time and again that the clash between these two tendencies, should they develop in parallel, is inevitable. President Brezhnev spoke about that back in 1973 at the world congress of peace-loving forces and also in 1975 at the European security conference in Helsinki. President Brezhnev urged other countries' leaders to keep relaxation of tension on course; it should be able, he said, to overcome all obstacles. But the enemies of the relaxation process and disarmament were out to sow mistrust and animosity among nations. They wanted the world to revert to the times of the cold war.

At some point, Vadim Zagladin remarked, quantity inevitably becomes quality. This trend was fostered by the NATO Council session in May 1978 and subsequently by the Brussels session of that bloc. The NATO member states were urged to increase their annual military budgets by 3 percent and it was decided also to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Simultaneously, the Rapid Deployment Force was being set up. Concrete steps were taken toward arms buildup in Europe itself, and President Carter declared the United States would strive for military superiority over the Soviet Union. He said the United States considered many regions of the world to be spheres of its vital interests and therefore it reserved the right to act as it saw fit. All this led to the worsening in East-West relations.

Even after the abovementioned events, Vadim Zagladin recalled, the Soviet Union declared it did not accept the invitation to take part in the funeral of the relaxation process. However, the West, making use of the Afghan events, started blaming the Soviet Union for the aggravation of the situation. Attempts were being made to impose an economic and political blockade on the Soviet Union; the anti-Olympic campaign got under way. In a word, the spiral of tensions was being worked up. The Soviet Union countered the doctrine of war hysteria and feverish arms race by the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security. The Soviet Union abides by the peace program advanced by the 24th and 25th congresses of the Soviet Communist Party. This has been made abundantly clear by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

First Deputy Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Vadim Zagladin noted further that the Soviet Union would spare no effort and work steadfastly to preserve relaxed tensions among nations and all the positive balance of the 1970's. [sentence as heard] The Soviet Union shall remain loyal to the cause of peace and international cooperation, the policy charted by Vladimir Lenin.

PRAGUE TV CITES 'STUDIO NINE' ON SALT, POLAND

LD281338 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2010 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Moscow Television "Studio Nine" program interview of Leonid Zamyatin, chief of International Information Department of CPSU Central Committee, by unidentified interviewer; date not given; interviewer and Zamyatin speak in Russian, with superimposed Czech translation; intercepted in progress]

[Text] [Zamyatin] Yes, only a few small islands, and that is all. The white marks signify the voters who will vote at the end of December; the elections are two-tier; they will vote for Carter. But the blue sections are those states which will cast their votes for Reagan, 44 out of 50 states, have given their electors full power to vote for Reagan.

[Question] Carter broke yet another of his election promises, a very important one, as concerns curtailing arms expenditures. As we know, during the term of his administration this increased almost one and one-half times. And in this context there is a question which appeared very often in the Carter-Reagan election polemics, the question of future ways and means of seeking disarmament, halting the arms race and above all, the question of the SALT II accord.

[Answer] I would also like to deal with this question because this reflected not only lack of confidence in Carter's domestic Policy but also in his foreign policy, in the line he pursued in the international forum. We recall the changes in East-West economic relations, the heavy pressure applied by the United States on its European allies and finally the unbridled arms race which the Democrats supported so vehemently, especially in the sphere of strategic weapons. After all, it was Carter who, after signing the agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons known as SALT II, would not permit its ratification. He did his utmost to prevent its ratification and this did not bring him any favorable dividends. On the contrary, it worked against Carter. It demonstrated his inconsistency on these questions. What is more, the U.S. sabre rattling, especially in the past 2 years in the territories and regions situated thousands of miles away from the United States, all this produced a certain amount of fear among U.S. public opinion that Carter's policy could lead not only to the establishment of hotbeds of tension but could even drag the United States into dangerous war adventures. This applies to SALT II as well.

Surely, the question will now come to the minds of many television viewers, as contained in letters on this topic which (?I saw) before our television program: What will happen to this agreement under the new administration? And so I would like to come back to my argument that at this juncture it would be premature to talk about this, but one thing is clear: If negotiations are to take place between the Soviet Union and the United States, if we are to strive to reach an agreement, it would be entirely incorrect to proceed from the premise that one side, in this case the U.S. side, can act in these negotiations from a position of military superiority over the Soviet Union, and this holds good also for the sphere of strategic and nuclear missile weapons. This was the very objective pursued by Carter.

Second: The Soviet-U.S. negotiations which are of great significance for the consolidation of peace, and this is undeniable, as well as contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States in solving international problems, can be approached solely on the basis of equal security. To proceed from a different situation is just not possible.

If the other side proceeds on the premise that it is possible to force a solution on the Soviet Union, it must be said that a solution cannot be forced on the Soviet Union. Negotiations can take place solely on the basis of equality and from this emerge conclusions also as regards SALT II, as well as other mechanisms which have been agreed on between the two sides, under a Republican administration and later under a Democratic one. All this cannot be swept aside to start from scratch now.

This would not be right. Nor does it correspond to relations between states, that is to say, if every 4 years a new candidate repudiated everything that took place earlier. Under such conditons it would be difficult to establish relations between states.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are in favor of establishing relations of tolerance with the United States. This line has already been declared at the 24th congress of our party and this remains the general line on the question of relations with the United States until today, and it has stood the test of time. But we are for constructive relations, good-neighborly relations, for negotiations, but under no circumstances from a position of strength. That is our line and our attitude toward problems contained in this question.

[Question] Many television viewers, especially of late, and here is a fairly large batch of letters, are asking about the situation in Poland. This is understandable. The Polish People's Republic is a fraternal socialist state with which the USSR is linked by old and firm ties of friendship and all-round cooperation. A number of these letters express concern over the future development of the situation in Poland. What can you say in this regard?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to stress that leading Polish representatives said and repeated on several occasions, with full justification, that the situation in Poland remained complicated, difficult. It is especially complicated in the economic sphere. People are often asking why.

The plenary sessions of the PZPR Central Committee which have been held have uncovered the causes of this complicated socioeconomic situation in which Poland has found itself. The causes mentioned include, above all, the disruption of socialist planning of the economy. It is also being said that in the past 5 years a number of major economic projects have been worked out in Poland which, in actual fact, violated the laws of economic foundations and their effectiveness, as well as the possibilities of carrying them out under the given conditions.

To this, complications were added which originated in Poland as a result of the disruption of the price policy. This resulted in disproportions in the economy as well as in the sphere of wages of the working people and in the price policy of the state. You know that the discontent of the working people was expressed by strikes which took place at first on the northern coast of Poland and later spread in actual fact to the whole territory of Poland. This weakened economic possibilities even further because transportation, production, the running of factories, of food and other production plants were all disrupted and this reduced the standard of production and was naturally reflected in the fact that productivity and production capacity percentages dropped sharply.

In the 5-year period of which I spoke at the beginning, the former Polish leaders tried to solve their economic difficulties--which had arisen in the country--by expanding and by the penetration of loans from Western countries to Poland. In the end, Poland was extremely indebted to Western countries; this persists. And these were not only long-term loans but also short-term loans with a high rate of interest. Today Poland has to pay this high rate of interest, pay back its creditors.

This was also reflected in the overall economic situation of Poland and if I speak about this now and if I repeat these well-known facts I am doing this to stress how complicated the situation is at this moment. But in this context I would like to stress that the PZPR, its Central Committee have found enough strength and courage to admit their mistakes and at a working session of the plenary session they condemned those persons who are responsible for the situation which has emerged in the national economy. They decided to punish these persons and work out a true program for overcoming these difficulties.

This program is today being widely discussed by the Polish working people. It is being discussed by party collectives and many--I would say the overwhelming majority of the Polish working people--understand the complexity of the situation and come out in favor of normalizing this situation by their work with the shortest possible delay.

A few days ago the women workers of a leading weaving enterprise in Poland sent a letter to the government asking it to take firm steps toward the normalization of life in Poland, to restore normal transport in the country, normal supplies in the country, and they turned to the trade unions which are today again being formed in Poland--and I shall have a bit more to say about this--saying that the time had come to put an end to discussions and start working instead. One cannot expect to consume more than is being produced. Therein lies the essence of the program which has now been elaborated by the sixth plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee.

But difficulties of not only an economic nature are arising. Elements hostile to Poland, with contacts in Poland itself, are trying to take advantage of the difficulties which have arisen in order to undermine the confidence of the working class, of the working masses in the leading role of the PZPR as the vanguard of Polish society.

In this they are helped by the subversive activity, and I would say, subversive propaganda work, carried out by bourgeois propaganda media directed against People's Poland. Today, even the Voice of America is being mobilized, Deutsche Welle as well, just as a whole number of other bourgeois ideological mass media which are used against Poland. The essence of their broadcasts is--and the objective of their transmissions is--to confuse public opinion in Poland, to undermine confidence in socialist Poland. They basically advocate that individual groups acting against People's Poland should form some kind of structural formations and build a legally-existing opposition to the present socialist system.

Considerable sums of money are arriving from the West for these antisocialist forces within Poland. But private funds from West Germany which, coming from the Christian Social Union who in no way sympathize with the working class, for instance, in West Germany, were suddenly inflamed with love for the working class in Poland and are sending enormous sums of money through these groups' intermediary. Let us take another trade union organization, as the General Confederation of Labor [Vseobecna Konfederace Prace], which does not help its own workers--they have 8 million unemployed in the United States--and donates enormous sums, more than several million dollars, to support opposition groups in Poland which work against socialism. We can therefore see that what takes place is a certain linking of antisocialist groups active within Poland with groups outside acting against socialist Poland.

The party, the Central Committee, sees it all and Comrade Kania spoke more than once at the plenum and after the plenum about the fact that Poland was and will remain socialist. Socialist Poland exists as a state which has a great influence on the stabilization of the situation in Europe. Poland achieved its security in Europe in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty: He stressed more than once the fact that the Polish working class will be able to find its bearings in the present situation and overcome by means of its own work, by means of its own forces, the difficulties which occurred in the national economy of Poland. The Polish working class has truly rich revolutionary traditions. The Polish working class, in alliance with the peasants, built Poland after the war from the ashes, it created the Polish socialist state. It created a state which, through its industrial development, compared with prewar Poland, joined the ten leading industrial states of Europe. Prewar Poland was losing its labor force, and not by the thousands but by the tens and hundreds of thousands. Workers were leaving, seeking work even in the United States. There were some 100,000 at the time. They live even today, for instance, in Canada, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Polish working class--so far, one cannot yet say all of it--has fully understood the complexity of the situation and the full complexity of the threat which has arisen for socialist Poland. But the overwhelming majority supports the party, supports the program set out by the PZPR. And not so long ago the prime minister of Poland, Comrade Pinkowski, announced that the party is elaborating not only a short-term program but also an economic reform whose first stage will start in 1981. And the long-term program of repairing the situation and of the economic and social development of Poland is today elaborated by the government and the party Central Committee and will be debated at the congress of Polish communists.

I would like to stress that when Comrade Kania and Comrade Pinkowski came to the USSR their talks with leading representatives of our party and Comrade Brezhnev were very fruitful and open. And as a consequence of these talks Leonid Brezhnev said the following about the current situation in Poland: We voice the conviction of the Soviet communists, of working people of the USSR, that the communists and working people of fraternal Poland will be able to solve the problems of political and economic development facing them and, relying on the material and spiritual potential created in the years of people's power, they will ensure the rise in living standards of the working people and the further all-round progress of People's Poland.

These words have been received, comrades, with great sympathy by the communists of Poland. In these words the communists of Poland and its leading representatives see, above all, the great trust, the enormous trust, which the USSR and our party have in the Polish leadership and the Polish communists.

EDITORIAL ON 'PEACE-LOVING' SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD281345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Aim Is Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet people are approaching the 26th CPSU Congress with firm faith in the future. The plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan are being persistently implemented, and the prospect of the 11th 5-Year Plan lies ahead. Favorable foreign policy conditions are necessary in the interests of further successful communist building. The reliable ensuring of peace and the development of good-neighborly cooperation among states with different social systems--our party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are working indefatigably to resolve these tasks.

The peace program adopted at the 24th CPSU Congress and developed at the 25th party congress is the firm basis of the Soviet state's international activity. The foreign policy of the land of the soviets is invariably aimed at the struggle to eliminate the threat of war, for lasting peace and international security and for the peoples' freedom and independence.

In its efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening peace the Soviet Union acts in unison with the fraternal socialist countries. Comprehensive political cooperation among the socialist community states and their close interaction in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural and military spheres are the guarantee of the further strengthening of socialism's might and influence and a dependable shield against the intrigues of imperialist "hawks."

The positions of the forces of peace and social progress are continuing to strengthen. This was evidenced by the visit to our country of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA. The statement the Soviet Union and the DRA signed as a result of the visit is a document of great international significance confirming that relations between the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop in every possible way on the basis of fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and the principles of internationalism. [paragraph continues]

The recent visits paid to our country by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and by Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, were also no less graphic evidence of the close bonds of friendship linking the USSR with states traveling the path of social transformations.

The struggle for peace and to curb the arms race is taking place in a complex international situation. Imperialism is stepping up its attempts to turn back the objective course of world development. To this end it is trying to upset the existing approximate equality in the military strategic sphere and has embarked on a path of underming detente, fueling international tension and intensifying the arms race.

The Soviet Union and its friends and allies counter the imperialist forces' policy, which is built not on sober regard for the existing situation but on harmful illusions, with a policy characterized by a realistic approach to complex international processes. They back up their desire for lasting peace and broad cooperation with concrete deeds and constructive initiatives.

The state of Soviet-American relations exerts a great influence on the international situation as a whole. It is known that a great deal here depends on the United States. The USSR is prepared to build these relations on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and nondetriment to each other's security. The Soviet Union advocates the development of mutually advantageous relations with the United States in the interests of the Soviet and American peoples, in the interests of detente and the preservation of peace. In this connection Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "I can only declare in all responsibility that any constructive steps by the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-American relations and urgent world problems will meet with a positive response on our part."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared: There are no international problems which cannot be resolved by means of negotiation and sensible regard for mutual interests. The May Conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee put forward a broad and constructive program of concrete steps to strengthen peace and detente. Businesslike proposals were made at the October session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee. The current UN General Assembly session is examining the issue submitted by the USSR "on certain urgent measures to reduce the danger of war." Many other Soviet proposals on questions of disarmament and the strengthening of security also remain on the agenda of international life.

The CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki retains great international significance. It is necessary consistently to realize the accords enshrined in it. The fruitfulness of this path was also demonstrated by the recent visit of President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland to the USSR. At the regular meeting of representatives of the all-European conference participant states, which is currently being held in Madrid, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are firmly pursuing a policy of reaching accords which serve the interests of detente, security and the peoples' peaceful future. Contrary to the wishes of certain Western representatives to turn this meeting not into a businesslike conference but into a forum for low-grade propaganda, they are trying to ensure that a constructive approach prevails, making it possible to discuss and adopt important decisions which, in particular, will open up the way to convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The peace-loving foreign policy course of the Leninist party and the Soviet state and the USSR's new peace initiatives meet with the approval and support of the entire Soviet people and broad sections of the world public. The CPSU and the land of the Soviets are doing everything to ensure that peace and creation, good neighborliness and cooperation triumph in our world.

DUBININ ON PROGRESS OF MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD281934 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 28 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondents Anatoliy Medvedenko and Sergey Muravyov report:

The Madrid meeting of representatives of 35 states--participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation--is continuing work both in closed plenary meetings and at auxiliary working bodies, which are examining questions pertaining to security and cooperation between the countries, which signed the Helsinki Final Act, in the economic, scientific-technical, humanitarian and other fields.

The plenary meeting today was addressed by Yuriy Dubinin, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, USSR ambassador to Spain.

Speaking with TASS correspondents after his statement, Yuriy Dubinin touched upon the main trends in the activity of the Soviet state for the implementation of the ideas and principles of the Final Act of the all-European conference. The line towards detente inherent in the Helsinki accords, the Soviet representative said, is a natural follow-up to the policy of the Soviet Union, which organically ensues from its invariable course for strengthening peace and detente, which was legislatively sealed in the new Constitution of the USSR three years ago.

The Soviet delegate also spoke on the broadening of versatile cooperation between the states--participants in the all-European conference. He noted, in particular, the steady growth of the USSR's trade with the West European nations, which grew 21 percent over the first half of 1980, as compared with the same period last year, to reach 46,000 million dollars. As far as trade relations with the USA are concerned, he said, their level has recently lowered as a result of the U.S. administration's policy and the discriminatory measures taken by it.

The salutary ideas of peace and detente, the ideas of the all-European conference, Yuriy Dubinin went on to say, contributed in no small measure to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Spain in 1977. These relations, which are almost Europe's youngest, have good prospects for development, he pointed out.

The deputy head of the USSR delegation also spoke about the measures taken by the Soviet Union for the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act, which are directed at building up a climate of mutual confidence in the European Continent, such as notification about military exercises in their territory, participation in exchanges of military delegations, etc.

He voiced hope that the current exchange of views at the Madrid meeting on all provisions of the Final Act will contribute towards a successful holding and completion of this forum, resolution of the main task of all-European cooperation, which is inherent in the Final Act and is expressed in the following words: "for broadening and deepening detente and ensuring that it make progress and be lasting."

Great attention in the remarks by the Soviet representative was devoted to the question of a further reduction of military confrontation in Europe as an indispensable condition for a further development of detente. Yuriy Dubinin pointed out that the positions of a number of delegations on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe have somewhat drawn closer, and declared that the Soviet delegation sees in the adoption of a political decision on the convocation of such a conference a decisive prerequisite for its success.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SENATOR PERCY CONTINUES

Gromyko, Percy Talk

LD281716 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Poltibureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has received today noted political figure of the USA, Republican Senator Charles Percy, and had a talk with him.

In continuation of the discussion, which was held during the reception of the senator by Leonid Brezhnev, views were exchanged on some issues of Soviet-American relations and the international situation.

The meeting was held in a businesslike atmosphere.

Soltan Interview

LD291552 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Interview granted by Senator Charles Percy to Moscow Radio and Television correspondent Yuriy Soltan--date, place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Senator, do you think that both sides understand that the Soviet-American relations could be and should be improved?

[Answer] Certainly both sides understand that they are at a very low ebb now. This is a dangerous situation between our two countries, it is a dangerous situation for the world, and both sides, I feel, are determined to try to find a way to resolve many of the problems that we have before us and have pledged to do so.

[Question] Senator, you know that both the Soviet Union and the United States made a lot of efforts in order to limit the nuclear arms race and especially strategic arms. Do you think that this effort should be continued in order to reach a suitable agreement for both sides?

[Answer] Yes, I see a desire on the part of President-elect Reagan to make a matter of high priority, arms control. We feel that it is possible to do so, to reach a treaty that would be fair, equitable, just, verifiable and also not only have ceilings but actual reductions in the nuclear field so that we can arrest and stop the nuclear arms race. I see that same desire on the part of not only President Brezhnev but Minister Ustinov, with whom I spent several hours, and, of course, a man so well known in the United States, Foreign Minister Gromyko.

[Question] Senator, if we could improve our relations what would it mean for the whole world?

[Answer] It would bring great hopes for the whole world. I have been at the North Atlantic Assembly in Portugal, and I have been at the North Atlantic Assembly meeting in Luxembourg earlier this year and I have been in Geneva with the 30 nations dealing with disarmament. They are extroardinarily disheartened when the Soviet Union United States--the two so-called superpowers of the world--appear on a confr course. The awesome power that both countries possess, the possibility of m tion. It would make--if we ever got into a war--it would make life uninhabitab just in our two countries but what it would do through radiation in the water, the the environment--would make life uninhabitable on this planet. That must be avoided in every possible way. Both countries recognize this, both countries, I believe, are determined to go to work so that practical difficulties, and they are not easy of solution, they must be solved to the good of humanity and for the good of the people of both the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

[Question] (?How do you assess) your visit to Moscow?

[Answer] I am very pleased with my visit to Moscow. This is my third visit here, my third visit with President Brezhnev. I was of course very pleased to see him robust, healthy looking, vigorous and very very much aware of the necessity now to find a basis of accord with the Reagan administration, and I did tell him I think he could look forward to having an administration with deep conviction, with a predictable course of action and that both countries will benefit by having a more definite relationship where each country and each people understand each other better and understand the parameters within which they must work.

PERCY CITED ON MORE 'CONSISTENT' FOREIGN POLICY

LD281411 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 3

[TASS report: "The Senator Speaks"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Nov--According to influential Republican Senator C. Percy, under R. Reagan's administration and the new Congress U.S. foreign policy will be more consistent and reliable. Addressing a press conference here, the senator, who will take up the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in January, admitted that in recent years the Soviet Union must inevitably have felt disappointment and resentment due to uncertainty over the ratification and entry into force of agreements concluded with the United States. "But if the new administration signs a treaty," Percy said, "we will firmly support it in the Senate. For the first time in a long time we will speak with one voice."

The Senator noted in particular that the new administration and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will attach great significance to strategic arms limitation.

DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT DUE MORE TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD301620 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 30 Nov 80

["Moscow Viewpoint" program by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] In an appearance on American television this week Dr Brzezinski went out of his way praising the foreign policy record of President Carter, and since he himself had a prominent role to play in that policy he was indirectly praising himself. Now if one really tries to get at the reasons for the devastating defeat of the Democrats in the last elections one cannot help but agree that one of the main reasons for that defeat was Carter's foreign policy which was so closely linked with Dr Brzezinski as one of its main architects. In fact, people now say that Dr Brzezinski was the evil genius of President Carter, and I personnaly quite agree with this view.

I happened to be in the United States in the closing stage of the election campaign and during the elections, and I had a chance to meet and talk with many Americans in different walks of life. From these discussions I wouldn't really say that foreign policy issues were the cause of the election defeat of the Democrats. The main thing which led to their failure were economic problems which the former administration was unable to resolve. So I'd say that foreign policy setbacks were the second most important cause for the most serious election defeat of the Democrats in all their history.

It was not accidental that in the last few days of the campaign the former President laid special emphasis on foreign policy; but the election results have proved that the voters failed to be convinced by the arguments of President Carter. Their vote amounted to a flat rejection of both his domestic and foreign policies, policies which have been shaped with the direct participation of Dr Brzezinski.

In his latest television appearance Zbigniew Brzezinski praised the Carter administration for its program of a military buildup and for its hard line in relations with the Soviet Union. But what has been the practical value of these policies? Have they really served to increase U.S. national security, or have they strengthened American positions in different parts of the world? I think that on the strength of some well-known facts all these questions should be answered negatively.

It is easy to see that any attempt to gain an edge over the Soviet Union in the military field, a cherished dream of Dr Brzezinski and men like him, is absolutely unrealistic and unattainable. The Soviet Union has all it needs to maintain the existing strategic balance between the two sides and will never tolerate any imbalance in this field. This being so, it would really be best for the national security of the United States and the Soviet Union to try and limit the arms race instead of whipping it up.

Mounting international tension breeds dangerous military conflicts in various regions. On the other hand, Soviet-American cooperation on the international scene makes it possible to pool efforts for resolving conflicts through negtiations. Now let me give you one example: If U.S. foreign policy leaders did not abandon concerted efforts for a Middle East settlement in recent years then I am quite sure we would have much greater stability in that region than what we see now. And I could give you many more examples of this kind. A policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union instead of cooperation, a policy backed by men like Brzezinski, has resulted in the well-known setbacks suffered by Washington.

Certain political leaders have had to pay a dear price for yielding to pressure from their advisers whose chief motivation was not calculated realism but some personal emotions and anti-Soviet prejudice. As I said before, the main reasons for the Democrats' failure in the elections were comerstic economic problems: but it is also easy to see that evcn these problems were closely related to a foreign policy which called for a continued arms building. Experience proves that even a rich nation like the United States cannot really afford having butter and cannons at one and the same time. It proved to be impossible to tackle its complex economic problems while stepping up its military program.

This appears to be the main conclusion that one can draw from Washington's policy over the past 4 years. Will men who replace the Carter administration be able to draw the right conclusions from the political bankruptcy of their predecessors? A lot will depend on this in the years to come, both on the international scene and also on America's home front.

IZVESTIYA HITS ANNEXATION OF PALAU ISLANDS

LD281145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Notes to the Point" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "Colonial Lass"].

[Text] The U.S. administration has undertaken a shameless new action to pocket foreign lands. Washington had just "initialed" the illegal annexation (the so-called "free association") to the United States of the Palau Islands which form part of the Trust Territory of Micronesia--a step which circumvents UN decisions.

The islands of Micronesia, scattered over the enormous expanse of the Pacific Ocean, are becoming a Pentagon nuclear testing range. The trusteeship term is about to expire and Washington is rushing to "legalize" its permanent hold on these strategically important territories. Overt political pressure, what is essentially military occupation, and economic blackmail--these are the means which the Washington rulers have selected to attain their expansionist goals.

The "agreement" which the Americans have imposed on the inhabitants of the Palau Islands has canceled out the islands' constitutional provision prohibiting the deployment of nuclear weapons on the Palau atolls.

The neocolonialist U.S. actions are provoking widespread indignation among the world public and are assessed as a flagrant violation of the UN Charter.

RESIGNATION OF WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL CUTLER VIEWED

LD271524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 80

[From the "International Dairy" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] Telegrams from Washington report on the resignation of Cutler, a very close advisor and legal counsel of the incumbent President of the United States. Nothing is said about the reasons for this step. However, it can be assumed that it was caused primarily by the recent defeat of the Democrats in the presidential election. In a published statement the President expressed his gratitude to Cutler for his, and I quote, great help at difficult times.

What help is meant by this, and what does this expression conceal?

The point is that, along with Brzezinski, the president's national security aide, Culter showed himself to be an apologist for returning to the "position of strength" policy in the international arena, of intensifying the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist circles in the United States. His role in the White House's failed venture in the boycott of the Moscow Olympics was particularly unattractive. It was Cutler who was the main executor of the policy of twisting the arms of American athletes and the U.S. National Olympic Committee. Thus he bears no small responsibility for the fact that the administration succeeded in foiling the trip of the American Olympic athletes to Moscow. In showering praises today upon one of the ardent adherents of the policy of cold war, the present chief of the White House, apparently would clearly like to foist upon the country the continuation of this course--a course, let us add, which was unequivocally rejected by the American voters in the presidential elections.

CANADA LIFTS EMBARGO ON USSR GRAIN DELIVERIES

LD291654 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Ottawa, 29 Nov, TASS--State Minister in charge of the Canadian wheat board Hazen Argue announced on Friday the lifting of the partial embargo on deliveries of Canadian grain to the Soviet Union.

Introduced at the beginning of this year under pressure from the U.S. Government, restrictions on grain scales, to the USSR have caused an acute discontent of Canadian farmers who sustained great damage as a result of the decision.

An additional amount of 2.1 million tons of hard wheat and feed barley flour worth a total of 450 million dollars will be sold to the Soviet Union, Hazen Argue said.

TRIAL SHIFTS FROM CRIMINAL TO 'POLITICAL' CASE

LD281927 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov, TASS--The course of the trial in the Chinese capital in the case of the "counter-revolutionary groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing" shows that it has turned from a criminal case, about which the Chinese officials first declared, into practically a trial in a political case. Even from the brief reports, which are published in the newspapers, it is seen that this trial is linked with the struggle for power in China's ruling quarters. The Jiang Qing grouping is charged, for example, with preparing a coup d'etat right after Mao Zedong's death in September 1976 as well, as that her group "was hatching plots against Deng Xiaoping to prevent his appointment as first vice-premier of the State Council."

Journalists are not allowed to be present at the trial. Information about it in the Chinese press is strictly limited.

Most of the defendents plead not guilty. As has already been reported Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, is also refusing to plead guilty. It is claimed in journalistic circles that she is demanding that Huo Guofeng be summoned into the court for a confrontation with her.

Foreign observers point out that a number of deviations and violations have been made from a purely legal view point in staging the trial. Thus for example, there are no professional lawyers among the judges. The presiding judge in the civil court has been shortly rehabilitated as a victim of the "Cultural Revolution." The tribunal is presided over by deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese Army, who is in charge of foreign relations. No answer is given to the question of interest to all, why the top brass, against whom proceedings have been instituted, were arrested in 1971, and the Jiang Qing grouping--in 1976. But the trial is being held only now, and simultaneously of two groupings, against whom a common indictment has been made.

PRC MARKING TIME TO BUILD MILITARY STRENGTH

LD291927 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] In a recent interview with the United States newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR one of the Chinese leaders, Deng Xiaoping, has touched on Sino-Soviet and Sino-American relations. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

Deng Xiaoping has not broken any new ground. As in previous statements, he has urged closer Sino-American cooperation and a stronger NATO to meet the alleged Soviet challenge. Perhaps the only new thing in his interview was Beijing's approval of American military presence in various parts of the world, notably the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, that is the areas in the vicinity of China.

However, the Chinese politician was far less outspoken on the prospects of Sino-American relations in the light of Beijing's drive to become a military superpower. This task is at the core of the Chinese ambitious program of four modernizations. In other words, judging from the interview, Deng Xiaoping appeared to have no problem defining the modern world and Chinese objectives today.

But at the same time he was somewhat reticent, or shall we say less outspoken when it comes to discussing Chinese interests and possible moves in the not so distant future. To explain this, let's explore this kind of thinking. For example, China needs time; China needs time to solve at least partially her tremendous economic problems; China needs time to end or to muffle the internal political strife; China needs time to regroup her forces and modernize the military machine; China needs time, technology, and allies of the moment. Therefore Beijing is willing to tolerate American military presence in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean. She certainly believes the time will come when she will be able to kick the United States out of there.

Weakened by the arms race and, hopefully, a confrontation with the Soviet Union, the United States as well as Western Europe will not be able or willing to withstand Beijing's pressure and will evacuate the areas surrounding China when she becomes strong.

Beijing is hardly fooling around when it claims enormous territories around China. At present it cannot swallow them, but with time and with assistance from the allies of the moment, Beijing hopes to swallow them. So why not be friendly or seek friendship of those who could be used today and discarded in the future? To spell [as heard] this long-term objective to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR or any other Western paper is impossible. Therefore Beijing resorts to the alleged Soviet threat to cement the alliance with the United States and Western Europe.

Deng Xiaoping's interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has literally coincided with a new series of tests of Chinese intercontinental ballistic missiles over mainland China. And you may know how it all is. Before the blast-off computer displays in the underground control site work in a countdown mode: three, two, one, and up the missile goes.

China needs time to become strong. And who knows, maybe this time is marked also on a countdown session.

OVERSEAS CHINESE USED AS ASIAN 'TRUMP CARD'

LD281734 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

["Ethnic Chinese--Beijing's 'Trump Card'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Lao Gi, millionaire of Chinese origin residing in the Philippines has been deprived of his Philippines citizenship for major financial machinations. The authorities have filed a court suit in order to expel that smart dealer from the country....[TASS ellipses] In the Indonesian town of Semarang, anti-Chinese disturbances have flared up, caused, according to the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, by the merciless exploitation of local population by ethnic Chinese who have become vehicles for the pursuit of Beijing's big-power policies in Indonesia....

The list of such reports coming from countries of Southeast Asia in the recent days alone could be continued. They clearly show that Beijing is intensifying its activities among overseas Chinese called Huaqiao.

Beijing has long regarded Huaqiao as its "trump card" in relations with many Asian countries, above all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). And this has been for several reasons. At present, over 25 million ethnic Chinese live outside the PRC in dozens of states, with about 90 percent of that number residing in Southeast Asia. In many countries of that area Huaqiao have strong economic positions. In Indonesia, for instance, they control up to 75 percent of private business capital, trade and finance; in Malaysia the production of rubber and tin has practically been concentrated entirely in the hands of ethnic Chinese. The positions of the Chinese capitalists are very strong in Singapore and Thailand. Such a state of affairs makes it possible for Beijing to organize acts of economic sabotage in these countries. And even if the cases when, for instance, the ethnic Chinese millionaire Lao Gi in the Philippines is just a swindler and not Beijing's agent, the illegal machinations of that Huaqiao are doing quite a real damage to the Philippines economy.

Beijing is trying to create its "fifth column" out of ethnic Chinese actively resorting in the process to blackmail and intimidation, using nationalistic sentiments. The Chinese living in countries of Southeast Asia are told that sooner or later China will swallow up these countries and then those who had, back in the past, failed to show "loyalty" to Beijing, would be in for trouble.

On the other hand, the Chinese press frequently writes about **Huaqiao**, who "show a good behavior and love their motherland," i.e. China. This persistent provocative campaign is beginning to bear fruits. Many ethnic Chinese capitalists regularly remit money to Beijing under the guise of "assistance to relatives living in the PRC." One other fact has also become known: Beijing has set up in Southeast Asia a ramified espionage network and has drawn into it many Huaqiao.

Playing its "trump card," Beijing pursues a very far-reaching objective--if not at present then in the future to carry out a territorial expansion of which the ancient Chinese Mandarins used to dream. The scale of that territorial expansion can be judged by the fact that today's heirs of the Mandarins claim territories of 11 Asian states completely and 8 countries in part...

LOSS OF INTEREST IN ECONOMIC TIES WITH JAPAN SEEN

LD282250 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin writes:

The Japanese Government has announced its decision to send a delegation to Beijing to participate in the Japanese-Chinese conference on ministerial level, which opens on December 3d. The delegation, to be headed by Foreign Minister Ito, includes six ministers. Economic matters are to form the basis of the agenda of the conference which will be the first of its type. In any case, this is the view of the Japanese side.

But judging by reports in the Japanese press Beijing is viewing this conference from totally different positions. The two years that have passed since the signing of the so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" between the two countries have demonstrated that problems of economic cooperation, which were among the main trumps when Beijing played the "Japan card," are being increasingly pushed into the background by it.

This is manifesting itself with particular clarity lately as discouraging news about the scaling down by the Chinese side of various projects in the field of economic cooperation are streaming from Beijing to Japan. In the past two months alone, for instance, Beijing has reneged on the fulfilment of at least four earlier agreed upon joint projects on which contracts have already been signed. This includes the unilateral statement by the Beijing authorities about the drastic reduction of deliveries of Chinese oil to Japan, the decision not to build a chemical complex in Beijing with the participation of Japanese firms, the cancellation of a contract on the delivery of equipment for a compressor plant in Shanghai and, finally, the indefinite postponement of the construction of the second section of the Baoshan metallurgical plant which in its time was publicized by the Chinese authorities as a "symbol of Japanese-Chinese economic cooperation and friendship."

So in these conditions, when preparing for the trip to Beijing "to exchange views on questions of bilateral economic relations," the Japanese ministers can only guess as to what problems of "economic cooperation" they will be offered to discuss in Beijing this time.

While the Chinese hegemonists obviously have lost interest in the fulfilment of joint economic projects with Japan, they have not lost their former zeal in efforts to whip up tension and accelerate militarisation in the region and in pressing demands that Tokyo further build up its military spendings and armaments. The latest evidence of this is the recent interview given to the American Washington POST by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRC Zhang Wenjin who, evidently having not much faith in the effectiveness of Beijing's direct demands to the Japanese Government to spiral the arms race, chose instead to urge the United States to continue putting pressure on the Japanese Government to increase military spendings.

KUZNETSOV, ARKHIPOV ATTEND JAPAN-USSR 'ROUNDTABLE'

LD271511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 4

["Friendly Conversation"--TASS report]

[Text] Alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Vice-President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Vasiliy Kuznetsov and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov today received in the Kremlin a group of leaders of the Japanese delegation, who participated in the second "roundtable" conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov conveyed to the leaders and all the members of the Japanese delegation greetings from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev and his wishes of success to the Japanese public in the struggle for consolidation of peace, for the deepening of detente, for establishment of genuinely good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Japan.

A friendly talk was held. Discussed in the course of the talk were topical issues of the international situation, present-day condition of Soviet-Japanese relations and prospects for their development.

From the Soviet side it was noted that the worsening of the general political climate in the international scene as a result of designs of the opponents of detente has also negatively affected Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Soviet Union on its part consistently strives for development of relations with Japan on the principles of mutual respect, good neighborliness and mutually-beneficial cooperation. Such a line accords with the interests of peaceful development of both countries, the interests of consolidation of peace and security in the Far East and in Asia as a whole. The concrete manifestations of this line are the proposals of the Soviet Union to conclude with Japan a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation, an intergovernmental agreement on the principles of economic cooperation, to draw up long-term programs of such cooperation and other initiatives.

The Soviet Union will continue conducting a constructive policy toward Japan. It is natural that further practical steps will be determined with due account for the Japanese side's actions towards the USSR.

The representatives of the Japanese public expressed gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for the warm greetings and wishes.

The representatives of the Japanese public expressed anxiety over the recent reduction in the level of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, and it was noted that the strengthening of good neighborliness and cooperation between Japan and the USSR in all spheres is an important factor of consolidation of peace and security in Asia. This fully accords with the interests of the peoples of both countries. The leaders of the Japanese delegation expressed readiness to continue exerting efforts to deepen mutual understanding between the Japanese and Soviet peoples, to develop Japanese-Soviet relations.

Both sides noted the importance and usefulness of meetings between representatives of the public and the great significance of the "roundtable" conference for deepening mutual understanding between the USSR and Japanese peoples.

U.S. URGING ROLE OF 'GENDARME IN ASIA' ON JAPAN

OW010225 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The aircraft carrier Midway has returned to Yokosuka, its home port, after a prolonged voyage as a component of the U.S. naval force in the Persian Gulf area. In this connection, Sergey Vladimirov, our commentator, writes as follows:

Lately, the United States has been putting pressure on Japan to get the scope of the Japan-U.S. security treaty expanded, to such an extent that a Japanese representative recently claimed that the treaty even covers the Persian Gulf. While his remark might sound ridiculous, it touches on a very serious problem.

Japan is under U.S. pressure to increase its military spending, establish closer ties with NATO, and participate militarily and directly in an adventure launched by the Pentagon in an area thousands of kilometers away from Japan. For example, a U.S. representative insists that Japan should take upon itself the duty of safeguarding the sealanes between Japan and the Middle East on which it depends for 85 percent of its oil requirements.

However, those who attempt to impose on Japan the role of gendarme in Asia are by no means interested in helping it secure its fuel needs. Democratic public opinion in Japan, advocating the preservation of the peace constitution, is aware of this. Not everyone in Japan pays attention, however, and some people do not care about the provisions of Article 9 of the Constitution.

Ruling circles in Japan have indirectly been conspiring with the United States in its military adventures, whether or not they like the role, by making numerous military bases in Japan available for U.S. military operations elsewhere in the world. In this connection, it should be noted that the Pentagon made extensive use of U.S. military bases in Japan at the time of the Korean war and again during its war of aggression against Vietnam. Tokyo must have been aware that Japan was violating the fundamental standards of international law by rendering such cooperation.

Japan should have learned a lesson from that experience. It failed to do so, however. The U.S. bases in Japan continue to serve as relay points for troops and military equipment sent to crisis areas--unilaterally designated as such by the White House--or to areas where the United States maintains its relative interests. One must not forget, however, that these areas are not uninhabited. People live there and they have sovereign governments. They have the undisputed right to determine their own future and administer their natural resources.

Then, why does the United States send fleets to intervene in the domestic affairs of these nations and intimidate them into submission? At present, three large U.S. fleets comprising more than 40 ships and hundreds of aircraft are amassed in the Persian Gulf. The aircraft carrier Midway had also been there on a combat-ready stand-by status. Some people are attempting to describe this demonstration of force, a new expedition against national liberation movements, as a step to insure freedom of navigation and secure the oil route from the Persian Gulf.

The transportation of oil from the Persian Gulf, however, is threatened by no one at present despite the Iran-Iraq war. The Iranian and Iraqi leaders made it clear that oil supplies to other countries would not be hindered. If anyone was to touch off trouble, it would be none other than the United States itself which openly talked about the possibility of mining the Strait of Hormuz.

Generally speaking, the U.S. naval presence in this area is nothing but naked blackmail of Gulf nations and another expression of U.S. foreign policy relying on the force of arms. It is this kind of policy pursued by the United States and nothing else that gave rise to disputes between the United States and Asian countries opposed to the restoration of imperialism.

For its connivance in this U.S. policy, Japan is viewed by Asian nations as a direct conspirator with the United States which is acting as the world's gendarme. This fact will bring nothing good to Japan politically or spiritually. It is not in Japan's interest for confrontation to develop and intensify between Japan and the South Asian countries. It is feared that further aggravation of this confrontation would cause heavy loss to the Japanese economy, too. One should think anew about all this at a time when Japan is rendering a special service to the Pentagon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DUGERSUREN VISIT TO USSR

Arrival in Baku

LD292005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Baku--Dugersuren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and MPR foreign minister, who has arrived here, has laid flowers at the Lenin Monument. A wreath was also laid at the memorial to the 26 Baku Commissars. The guest visited the Azerbaijan History Museum and the republican Palace of Friendship of the USSR Peoples, and looked around the sights of the city. Today the minister visited the Baku air conditioner works.

Departure for Home

LD011040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Dugersuren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, left Baku for home today. He had been in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official friendly visit.

PRC NAVAL CHIEF'S AFGHAN BORDER VISIT CRITICIZED

LD301900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The members of a Chinese military delegation, led by Liu Daosheng, acting commander of the Chinese Navy, which is on a 2-week visit to Pakistan, have visited Peshawar and have made a trip to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. In the view of observers, the visit of the Chinese delegation to this region cannot be seen other than as outright incitement by Beijing of the Pakistani authorities to carry out further interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD282310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India, Ahuja, today in the Kremlin presented his credentials to Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The relations between India and the Soviet Union, said Ahuja on presenting his credentials, have assumed huge significance for our countries and have become a factor of stability in the international arena. The ambassador mentioned the outstanding role played in the strengthening of these relations by Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Indian-Soviet friendship, the ambassador continued, has sunk deep roots, and we know from experience that the Soviet Union has firmly stood by our side at the hard moments in our history. We assess these durable and stable relations highly, and I am convinced that they will continue developing in the interests of our countries.

In his thanks for the warm greetings and good wishes to the leadership and people of the Soviet Union, Comrade Kuznetsov stressed that Soviet-Indian relations have deep historical roots and are based on equality of rights and mutual respect. He noted that Soviet-Indian summit meetings have become regular, and that every use of these meetings has a special place and writes another bright page in the history of our many-sided ties.

We are convinced, said Comrade Kuznetsov, that the forthcoming visit to your country by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will provide a new impulse for the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and mutual understanding that exist between our countries.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, a warm and friendly conversation took place between Kuznetsov and Ahuja.

KATUSHEV-LED USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LAOS

LD282356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation arrived in Vientiane today to take part in celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. It is headed by Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

OVERSEAS CHINESE DO BEIJING'S WORK IN INDONESIA

Control Business Community

BK281455 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 26 Nov 80

[(Vladimir Vadin) commentary: "The Chinese Traders' Secret of Success"]

[Text] According to reports from Jakarta, an investigation is underway against overseas Chinese traders who dominate most of the kiosks in the Tanah Abang District shopping center [in Jakarta] through illegal means. Our observer (Vladimir Vadin) writes in this connection as follows:

When the overseas Chinese traders were asked how they have managed to dominate almost 90 percent of the domestic business in Indonesia, they explained that the main reason for their success is their extraordinary expertise in doing business, a trait which is found only in their people and not in the indigenous Indonesian people.

However, a recent survey conducted by the institute of Indonesian private business enterprise disclosed the true picture of the secret of their business success. As the director of the institute, Suparman Suhaimidjaja, puts its, Chinese capital put an end to local competition and seeks maximum profits through various manipulations and violations of existing laws.

A unique example of such practice was the activities of rich overseas Chinese following the promulgation of a special decree giving a free hand to local authorities to check illegal business. In the beginning, the decree created a bit of confusion among overseas Chinese businessmen. But they were quick to seek ways to avoid various stipulations. For instance, in Surabaya many Chinese traders changed the status of their firms to that of small businesses. Similar moves were also seen in North Sumatra and other Indonesian regions. They were like mushrooms emerging after the rainy season. Many small businesses emerged, but a deeper investigation showed that these firms were all managed by big Chinese capital.

Another trick was done by manipulating Indonesian laws. They registered the ownership of their firms as belonging to Indonesian nations.

One of the overseas Chinese who played this trick many times openly disclosed the secret to a reporter of the TEMPO magazine. He said: "We established a business enterprise on paper, pretending that 70 percent of the shares belong to Indonesian nationals and the remaining 30 percent to us, but in reality 100 percent of the shares are ours.

But Indonesia suffered the most from the loss in expertise of the overseas Chinese in organizing smuggling activities. As a result, Indonesia has lost tens of millions of dollars in tax revenues since the Chinese have avoided payment of import duties in importing industrial equipment, motor vehicles, electronic goods, household goods and watches.

In the Indonesian press, one can very often find news reports on the forging of documents using the name of foreign diplomatic missions for the import of duty-free luxurious sedans and other articles, which was prohibited by the government. The local people have expressed their anxiety over the violations of the Indonesian laws by the overseas Chinese, who are getting richer.

Recently, the Indonesian Government has taken steps toward ending illegal businesses, such as prohibiting alien Chinese from establishing business enterprises, fixing a quota of up to 40 percent on the rental of booths in newly-built shopping centers by overseas Chinese, as well as launching of more antismuggling campaigns.

However, there is too much evidence lately which shows that the overseas Chinese traders in Indonesia were quick and smart in finding means through various manipulations to carry on their illegal businesses.

Anti-Chinese Riots

OW301949 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Leonidov commentary]

[Text] Anti-Chinese waves, which have (?again) started in Indonesia's central Java, have been going on for a week. According to reports by the Indonesian Broadcasting Company, anti-Chinese [words indistinct] have occurred in Madiun and other cities. On Tuesday, stores and restaurants (?owned by overseas Chinese) in the city of [word indistinct] were destroyed and some facilities were (?looted). In view of the conflicts between the Indonesian people and overseas Chinese, the Indonesian authorities have mobilized troops to maintain order. This is not the first time this kind of tragic incident has happened in Indonesia. For example, (?in April more than 140 Chinese-owned stores were smashed in Bangil and Madiun). The occurrence of such regrettable racial conflicts is by no means accidental. These conflicts are primarily the reaction of the Indonesian people to the hostile policy Beijing's top rulers have pursued for many years toward Indonesia. The purpose of Beijing's top rulers in pursuing this policy is to make (?this) country submit to its (?control).

Beijing's leadership has crudely interfered in Indonesia's internal affairs and induced local overseas Chinese to take part in its evil activities. The [words indistinct] incident in 1965 caused a great national tragedy in Indonesia and made more than a million people [words indistinct]. The incident remains fresh in the memory of the Indonesian people. Naturally they do not want the tragedy to ever repeat itself. But facts have proved that recently Beijing's secret service dispatched a large number of its spies to Indonesia to set up various forms of terrorist organizations to engage in antigovernment armed struggles. These kind of organizations have blatantly engaged in terrorist activities in some Southeast Asian countries. Similarly Beijing's agents in Indonesia have also recruited local overseas Chinese to take part in terrorist activities.

Indonesia knows all about these activities of Beijing. Indonesia also understands Beijing's attempt to (?have its agents) take root among local overseas Chinese and engage in sabotage. All this cannot but result in (?hatred) and suspicion against the local overseas Chinese community as a whole. This is the reason why sometimes a minor argument between an Indonesian and an overseas Chinese can develop into a mass conflict. It is also the way the recent wave of anti-Chinese riots started.

The Indonesian Government understands that racial conflicts are (?bound to) hurt Indonesia's national unity. This year Indonesia issued a presidential decree, providing conveniences for the local overseas Chinese to acquire Indonesian nationality. The purpose of the measure is to deprive Beijing of any legal basis to appeal to the local overseas Chinese so that these overseas Chinese will no longer be infringed upon by Beijing.

However, as facts have shown, the decree and measures have failed to change the Beijing leaders' behavior. They still use the Chinese who have already become citizens of Southeast Asian countries to carry out all kinds of tricks.

RUDE PRAVO COMPARISON OF POLISH, CSSR EVENTS CITED

LD291828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1313 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 29 Nov (TASS)--The international solidarity of the socialist countries is an invincible force and at the same time a guarantee that the policy of relaxation of international tension will withstand all tests, and the positions of socialism in the world and in each state of the socialist community will continue to be unshakable and inviolable, writes RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the article devoted to the 10th anniversary of the adoption by the CPCZ Central Committee of the document "Lessons of the Critical Development in the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Society After the 13th Congress of the CPCZ," the newspaper stresses that the organic link between the party and the working class, the consistent observation of the general laws formulated by V.I. Lenin on the construction of socialism and the Leninist norms of party life are the most reliable guarantee of the successful development of socialism.

This document, writes RUDE PRAVO reveals the plans and actions of counterrevolution which place their main hopes of rightwing opportunist forces. It gives an exhaustive reply to the question of how and why the danger for socialist transformations arose in our country.

Fraternal international help to Czechoslovakia wrecked the plans of counterrevolution and created the necessary prerequisites for the development and victorious ending of the political struggle in which we once again restored [word indistinct] of socialism. NATO's plans to tear Czechoslovakia out of the world socialist community suffered complete failure. This showed the strength of the international solidarity of the socialist countries. But the anticommunist centers and counterrevolutionary forces did not cease their subversive activity against the socialist states; they only changed the forms and methods of sabotage, and are seeking new ways to destroy the structure of socialist power using the shortcomings and difficulties in the construction of socialism. And if today the strategists of imperialism consider that a suitable moment is arising to carry out counterrevolution in one of the socialist states then disappointment awaits them once again.

Recent events in fraternal Poland, the article stresses, show that there, in the difficult and critical situation, the internal and external hostile forces are concentrating their activity on carrying out a perfidious plan--the plan of putting into operation and strengthening some sort of antisocialist aggressive trade unionism.

The principled word of the Polish communists about the existence of a clear demarkation line which must not be overstepped should be correctly understood everywhere and by everyone to mean that the socialist and partoitic forces of Poland will de everything which is vitally necessary for the protection and strengthening of the revolutionary gains of the 35 years of the country's socialist path. There are no grounds for the hopes of the aggressive circles of imperialism to alter the situation in the world to their advantage, to restore positions they have lost by means of a policy of force and blackmail, RUDE PRAVO points out.

WESTERN 'FRIENDS' INFLUENCE ANTISOCIALIST FORCES

LD291626 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The situation in the country is complicated. The party of Polish communists and the government are taking steps to solve the problems the country is facing now, but that will take time.

The main thing now is to guarantee a normal working rhythm and maintain public discipline. This was especially stressed in parliament, the highest governing body in Poland. At its recent session parliament approved the government's actions in implementing agreements signed with work collectives.

However, there are forces in the country that are against normalizing the situation. They are going by the principle that the worse it gets the better, and are trying to use the current crisis to undermine the foundation of Poland's socialist system. To undermine the economy they are trying to escalate economic demands that are impossible to fulfill in this complicated situation. They are trying to get the workers to support political demands that are not in keeping with socialist principles. These demands are presented in supposedly democratic phraseology. The Polish press says that such demands are coming from the so-called Worker's Defense Committee and an organization calling itself the Confederation of Independent Poland. The press has said that such groups without a broad social base in Poland are taking advantage of favor from the West. This favor takes various forms. For instance, NATO's secretary general, Joseph Luns, has expressed his friendly feelings for the Poles but it is a fact that this so-called friend of the Polish people was once on the Nazi's side, and it is common knowledge what Nazis had done to Poland. The Italian neofascist organization (?FUAN) and other similar organizations in Western countries have also expressed their solidarity with the Poles.

Not only are the antisocialist forces in Poland getting support from the West, but millions of dollars as well. Among the donors are the so-called (Fonds Sidow) in West Germany which serves Strauss Christian Social Union, and other funds in the United States and West Europe. A special group has been set up in NATO to study the Polish events with aims that are far from theoretical. Radio Free Europe, which is commonly known as having direct ties with the CIA in the United States is also playing its part in these efforts. The radio station is not only spreading provocative rumors and inciting Poles to create disorder, but it transmitting coded instructions to anti-socialist forces in Poland.

Beijing's position is also noteworthy. The PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] for instance, prints articles that give the impression the West and Western politicians are defenders of Poland. The Chinese media either ignore or distort measures taken by the Polish party of communists, the Polish Government and the people to promote an early settlement of the country's social and political problems and to put an end to this complicated situation.

POLISH PRESS REPORTS CITED ON TENSE SITUATION

LD281836 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] PRAVDA and other Moscow papers carry material today connected with the situation in Poland. A TASS report from Warsaw quotes a TRYBUNA LUDU article which states, among other things, that no person thinking in sensible terms about European security is interested in further political and economic destabilization in Poland. Poland and its difficult problems do not exist in an international political vacuum. Its political opponents in centers of psychological warfare against the socialist states are also very well aware of this. Every violation of Poland's state interests is for them an invigorating stimulus which rouses yearnings for a new march eastward. Among those who during the period of internal tension in Poland raise their hands against the moral and political unity of Poles, the paper says, one must also include the adventurist groups of members and supporters of the illegal and antisocialist organization called Confederation of Independent Poland.

Stating that the organizer of this little group, Moczulski, is trying to organize anti-Soviet and antisocialist actions and is putting forward impudent demands for the liberation of the country, toppling the power of the PZPR, restoring the capitalist system in Poland and for the withdrawal of the country from the Warsaw Pact, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses that in the specific European situation and in conditions of the irreversible nature of socialist constitutional order in Poland these slogans are of a provocative nature and are not in accordance with Poland's interests and its independence.

PRAVDA informs its readers about the meeting of the veterans of the Wojsko Polskie and Polish soldiers who fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army during the years of World War II which was held in Warsaw. The paper quotes the statement adopted at this meeting which states that the veterans resolutely support and will support the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic and also those social forces acting under the leadership of the party which support the implementation of changes on the basis of the principles of socialism. After the experience of the last war, which for us became a school of political maturity, we steadfastly support our alliance and brotherhood in arms with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states. We condemn all machinations of antisocialist forces aimed against Poland and the party and against the interests of our state and Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms. We have the moral right to demand that a stop be put to anarchy and that the country be led out of the present complex socioeconomic and political situation. We veterans assure the party and government that we are ready to carry out any task on behalf of our nation and socialist fatherland, it is stressed at the end of the statement.

IMPORTANCE OF USSR STANCE ON POLISH CRISIS VIEWED

LD281303 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 9

[Unattributed report under the rubric "From the Foreign Press": "Madrid-80 From the Polish Viewpoint"]

[Text] Under the above headline the paper TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, has published an article by Polish Deputy Foreign Minister M. Dobrosielski which says, in part:

At the Madrid meeting the United States and the other Western countries want to exert pressure and make accusations against the socialist community countries. As is known, the socialist countries have at their disposal substantial arguments showing that it is the NATO bloc which is pursuing a policy at odds with the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the all-European conference. This policy is geared to further cranking up the arms race and exacerbating the international situation. The socialist community advocates cooperation and equal dialogue in the political, economic and military spheres.

We have repeatedly stressed that only in conditions of full security and territorial and political stabilization in Europe and in conditions of detente and economic, scientific and technical cooperation with all the states which participated in the all-European conference will Poland resolve, by its own political means, its difficult and painful internal problems.

During the nationwide discussion taking place in the country no one has disputed the main directions of foreign policy or the international alliances concluded by Poland. Many Polish citizens have begun to realize the link between external conditions and Poland's domestic political life.

For the first time Poland has external guarantees of security and friendly borders with its neighbors. All this has been achieved because Poland has alliances with neighbors and belongs to the family of socialist states. These are the main, decisive factors which enable us to resolve our internal problems without outside interference.

We are writing this because attempts at interference of this kind have been and are being made by various political groupings, trade union organizations and mass information media. The activity of these centers and groups is particularly harmful in that they are bent on undermining confidence in the course of the fulfillment of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and distorting the content of Polish-Soviet relations. Everyone is very well aware of the attitude of the Soviet leadership which has stated clearly and openly that the development of events in Poland is Poland's domestic affair. It is thanks to the USSR's stance that, above all, interference in our affairs by other states has been avoided. Given this, we must clearly recognize the fact that the USSR's stance is of exceptional importance and makes it possible to resolve our difficulties by political means. This offers us a way out of the most difficult crisis in the history of people's Poland.

The PZPR Central Committee Sixth Plenum gave a general outline of the way to overcome the crisis in the country, but the implementation of its decisions is as yet proving a slow process.

An overly protracted crisis could adversely affect Poland's position in Europe, cause a sharp deterioration of East-West relations and reduce to naught all the achievements in the detente policy. Poles therefore have a responsibility not only for the fate of their people but also for the future development of the situation in Europe.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM TO CONVENE 1 DEC

LD282032 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov PAP--The PUWP CC Political Bureau has discussed the state of preparations for the 7th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee and taken the decision to hold the plenum on December 1. The plenum will discuss the party's tasks in the fight for the socialist nature of renewal of social life in this country, the country's economic situation and the tasks ensuing from it.

A meeting of first secretaries of voivodship committees and heads of PUWP departments was held at the PUWP headquarters here today which was chaired by PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania. The meeting pointed to the need for boosting the efforts to consolidate the party, and discussed the need for activeness of party organizations, the problems raised in discussions held at basic party links, and the lines of renewal.

PAP REPORT ON TRADE UNION NEWS CONFERENCE CITED

LD292058 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov, TASS--PAP news agency reports: A press conference was held in Warsaw of representatives of the all-Polish conciliatory commission of sectoral trade unions representing more than 30 sectoral trade unions. As was stated by members of the conciliatory commission, in such sectors as metallurgy, energy, communal and local services, culture and art. At present from 40 to 70 per cent of the labour collectives are members of the sectoral trade unions.

The commission, it was stressed at the press conference, in no way strives to copy the Central Council of trade unions, it will deal with general questions, such as negotiations with the government, the main directions of social policy, international contacts etc.

The commission's representatives noted that at present the international relations of the Polish trade union movement have somewhat slowed down.

However, the commission will strive to elaborate a general platform for the representation of Polish working people abroad in keeping with their interests, the interests of Poland, and the interests of international solidarity of the working peoples of the whole world. The place of the Polish working people, represented by democratically elected unions on the principles of complete trade union independence, is in the World Federation of Trade Unions. The trade unions are members of the WFTU and that is why it is only logical that the commission favours belonging to that organization.

GLASS INDUSTRY TRADE UNION RESOLUTION REPORTED

LD281450 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 28 Nov 80

["On Situation in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov, TASS--The POLISH PRESS AGENCY reports that in recent days the central organs of power receive resolutions and decisions of various public organizations, associations and professional groups, expressing deep concern over the present situation in the country. Thus the Council of State of Poland has received a resolution from the independent self-governing glass industry workers union in Jaworzno. It is stressed in this resolution that members of this trade union come out for renovation and against anarchy and that they want to work honestly and calmly. In their resolution they also voice their concern over the future of the people and the state.

It is demanded in the resolution that effective measures should be taken to relieve tension that has arisen over the last few weeks. The resolution protests against the escalation of demands by declaring strikes. It calls for creating in the country conditions for quiet work and for the conscientious discharge by working people of their duties.

The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party writes today: The party should resolutely and finally dissociate itself from all people who are unworthy of the party membership card. This is the main ideological-moral demand made of the party, a preliminary condition of the restoration of its ties with the people, but many party organizations have not yet begun their analysis of the accumulated experience although this is necessary for the process of renovation. It is apt to mention here also the behavior of a part of the members of the party apparatus. Many of them are finding their place and operating in the new conditions. Some are spending all their energy on self-castigation, while still others are trying to sit out the crisis in the quiet of their offices. The drafting of a party programme, a correct understanding of the conditions of its implementation is a question of prime importance. Reference here is made first of all to preparations for the PUWP congress.

According to press reports a plenary meeting of the chief board of the country's Defence League--an organisation with about two million members--has been held here. The plenary meeting adopted a resolution which says: "The socio-political crisis in Poland evokes the concern of broad sections of the public. As a public organisation, the country's Defence League comes out for such a solution of fundamental questions which will facilitate a further socialist development of our motherland. The PUWP is the guiding force in our country. It represents the interests of working people and gives guidance to the process of socialist construction".

KANIA RECEIVES CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK

LD281308 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov, TASS--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Stanislaw Kania, received the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is staying on an official visit here. During the meeting the sides stressed the fundamental importance of close cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and further friendly cooperation between the two fraternal countries, between the Polish and the Czechoslovak people. Bohuslav Chnoupek met with the minister of foreign affairs of Poland, Jozef Czyrek. Speaking at the meeting, the minister of foreign affairs of Poland said that relying on the firm alliance with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community, Poland would continue to work actively for strengthening cooperation in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, to make its contribution to the strengthening of unity of fraternal countries and peoples, to work consistently for curbing the arms race, and for the convocation of the European conference on military detente and disarmament. In his reply words Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed great significance of the membership of Czechoslovakia and Poland, which are building their relations on the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH POLISH FINANCE MINISTER

LD290205 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] In Moscow, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy premier, has received Marian Krzak, Polish finance minister. Earlier Marian Krzak, together with the president of the Polish National Bank, Witold Bien, met the board chairman of the Soviet State Bank, Vladimir Alkhimov, to discuss monetary, financial and trade relations between the two countries.

ROMANIAN MILITARY AWARDS PRESENTED TO OFFICERS

LD281603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "For Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] The "Military Valor" Medal First Class was awarded to a group of Soviet military leaders in the Romanian Embassy in the USSR on 17 November. They were decorated by decree of the president of Romania in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact for their contribution to strengthening friendship between the Romanian Army and the USSR Armed Forces.

Among the recipients were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers; Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin; Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov and Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov and also Army Gen I.N. Shkadov and other Soviet generals and admirals.

The medals were presented by I. Mielojoiu, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov spoke on behalf of the recipients.

Maj Gen G. Dinculescu, military, naval and air force attache at the Romanian Embassy in the USSR, attended the medal presentation.

VASILIY KUZNETSOV LEAVES FOR VISIT TO DAMASCUS

LD011046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice president of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Damascus today to exchange the instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

He was seen off at the airport by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and other officials.

AGGRAVATION ON SYRIAN-JORDANIAN BORDER NOTED

LD011115 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Beirut, 1 Dec, TASS--The situation on the border between Syria and Jordan has aggravated dramatically over the past several days. According to reports reaching here, the concentration of troops is observed on both sides of the frontier. Jordan has recalled a part of its reserve King Husayn of Jordan visited the border region on an inspection tour. [sentence as received]

At the same time the Syrian press carries materials which lay bare the traitorous activities in Syria of the right-wing extremist religious organisation "the Moslem Brothers". The press underlines that the criminal elements belonging to the organisation enjoy support of some of the Arab regimes and have bases in neighbouring countries. A commentary published in the Damascus-based ATH-THAWRAH said that Syria had foiled the subversive activities of the reactionaries inside the country and would show the same resoluteness in dealing with conspirators outside Syria.

'SOME ARAB' STATES MEET IN AMMAN 25-27 NOVEMBER

LD281550 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 28 Nov, TASS--In the period from 25 to 27 November the Jordanian capital Amman hosted the eleventh meeting of heads of state and government of some Arab countries. Five Arab states--Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Lebanon as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation--had refused to participate in the meeting. They are of the view that the current acute contradictions in the Arab world have undermined Arab solidarity, which is not conducive to a success of the meeting and the attainment of its chief objective which is to adopt effective measures to counter the Israeli aggression.

The incomplete participation in the meeting has also been responsible for a weakening of the formulations of the final statement adopted in Amman, which speaks in general terms about a "resolve to continue giving assistance to the PLO as the sole legitimate spokesman for the Arab people of Palestine", about condemnation of the Camp David deal "designed to undermine Arab unity", about intensifying measures of boycotting and Egyptian regime "in keeping with the decisions of the Baghdad and the Tunis summit meetings". The participants stated that they condemn the continued political, military and economic support which is being given to Israel by the U.S. administration. The statement points out that the meeting called on Iraq and Iran to settle the conflict through peaceful means.

The meeting in Amman approved the establishment of a special 5 billion dollars fund for the economic development of Arab countries and determined ways to coordinate efforts in the field of economic integration of Arab states.

Damascus, 28 Nov, TASS--Syrian newspapers today cite a statement by the SANA NEWS AGENCY that the Amman meeting has failed to make any new statements in terms of joint actions of Arab countries and that the bulk of the final statement only repeats the document adopted by last year's summit meeting in Tunis.

REPORTS ON FIGHTING BETWEEN IRAQ, IRAN CITED

28 Nov Reports

LD281350 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov, TASS--Fighting between Iraq and Iran is going on. A communique of Iraq's High Military Command indicates that Iraqi helicopters raided the enemy's positions on the northern and southern sections of the front. The communique points out that Iraqi ground troops carry out successful operations in the regions of Abadan, Dezful and Sumar.

Tehran, 28 Nov, TASS--The Iranian press reports that the situation on the Iran-Iraq front did not practically change in the past 24 hours. Shoot-outs are continuing with the use of various types of arms. In the region of Hajiyan, Iranian troops advanced forward two kilometres. Radio Tehran reports that hand-to-hand fighting took place in the outskirts of Abadan. Iranian troops drove Iraqi units from strategic heights in the region of Mehrakan.

Bani-Sadr Cited

LD291908 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Nov, TASS--Despite the heavy rains that have begun, which prove to be a serious obstacle to the conduct of hostilities, fighting between Iraq and Iran continues. According to a report by Iraq's Chief Military Command, in the northern sector of the front Iranian troops undertook an abortive attempt to attack the Iraqi positions. In the process, the Iranian side lost about a hundred soldiers killed and several Iranians were taken prisoner. At the central and southern sectors of the front Iraqi troops destroyed 3 tanks, 10 trucks, 5 artillery pieces, a rocket launcher, and sank two Iranian gunboats. Units of Iraqi interior security troops have been moved from Baghdad to the front, INA NEWS AGENCY reports.

Tehran, 29 Nov, TASS--In the Western sectors of the Iranian-Iraqi front fighting has been sharply curtailed because of the heavy rains, reports the local press. At the same time heavy fighting continues in the southern sector, in the areas of Abadan, Ahvaz, Susangerd and Dezful. As is reported by the United Staff of Iranian Armed Forces, the Iranian warships shelled Iraqi oil-loading platforms "El-Bakr" and "El-Omeia". 6 rocket carrying boats of the enemy were sunk. Two Iraqi fighters were shot down over the Persian Gulf.

Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Iranian President Bani-Sadr, who has returned to Tehran from the Khuzestan Province, said that Iranian troops could at any time take back the conquered part of Khorramshahr. However, in the present situation it will be difficult to hold it. That is why Khorramshahr will be liberated as soon as Iran gathers enough strength for a mighty blow which will make it possible for the Iranian Army to reach immediately the Iranian-Iraqi border, the president stressed.

Iraqi Ships Sunk

LD301506 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov, TASS--Fighting between Iraq and Iran is continuing. According to a communique of Iraq's High Military Command, naval battles with air support were fought yesterday in the northern part of the Persian Gulf. Three Iranian ships were sunk and two Iraqi military boats damaged. Iraqi fighters shot down three Iranian Phantom planes and two helicopters in dogfighting over the region of the naval battles.

Iraqi troops destroyed about 60 Iranian soldiers and two tanks in the central and southern sections of the front. The Iraqi side lost in the fighting nine people killed, one artillery gun and six vehicles. Iranian aircraft carried out raids on the Iraqi town of Al Mawsil and the region of Dokan where a large water reservoir with a dam and an electric power plant are situated.

Tehran, 30 Nov, TASS--According to official reports, the Iranian Navy sank over the past three days 10 Iraqi ships and boats. Two Iraqi fighter-planes were shot down yesterday. One of the pilots was taken prisoner. Positional combat operations are continuing on other sections of the front. Radio Tehran reports that 50 Iraqis were killed and wounded over the past 24 hours in the region of Ahvaz and about 30 in other places. Ten Iraqi tanks were destroyed.

1 Dec Reports

LD011036 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Dec, TASS--According to a report of the Iraqi General Military Command, yesterday, Iraqi airforce planes attacked a concentration of Iranian armour in Qulan area, inflicting considerable losses to the enemy. One Iraqi aircraft was shot down in the courts of the raid. Over the past twenty four hours Iraqi ground troops destroyed in various sections of the front two rocket launchers and killed 33 Iranian servicemen. An Iranian frigate was sunk in the course of fighting in the area of the Iranian oil port Mina al-Bakr. Baghdad television reported that fresh units of the Iraqi people's Army have been sent to the front from the capital.

Tehran, 1 Dec, TASS--Over the past twenty four hours fighting was most active at the approaches to Abadan and in the western sector of the front. According to official reports an Iraqi amphibious ship was sunk in the course of a naval battle in the Persian Gulf. A total of 130 Iraqi soldiers were killed and injured and 23 tanks destroyed on various sections of the front. Yesterday Iran's tactical airforce made several successful raids on enemy positions in the area of Zal Heights, Gonjam-Cham dam and in Susangerd area.

Radio Tehran reported that President Bani-Sadr met with Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca who again arrived in Tehran on the instruction of the non-aligned movement within the frameworks of the movement's efforts to settle the Iraqi-Iran conflict.

COMMENTARY ON AS-SADAT REMARKS ON GULF WAR

Savchenko Commentary

NC291919 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Recently, Egyptian President as-Sadat issued a provocative invitation to Western countries to undertake an armed intervention in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. In an interview with a Danish television representative, he stated that if the forces of Western governments, headed by America, set out for the conflict area he is prepared to place his country's territory at their disposal. As-Sadat advised the Western governments to inflict blows on both Iran and Iraq. Commenting on these provocative remarks by As-Sadat, our analyst, Igor Savchenko, writes:

Apparently, As-Sadat, who was and is a faithful (?eulogizer) and a disciple of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the former shah, is living with the aspiration of gaining the fame, rank and glory of the former shah. He is imitating the deposed shah; he is turning Egypt into a fulcrum for America's aggressive adventurisms in the Near and Middle East.

It is not in vain that the American command has chosen Egyptian territory for the site of maneuvers by the interfering Rapid Deployment Force which are aimed at preparing units of this force for war activities against Persian Gulf nations. It is also not in vain that a large number of Iranian counterrevolution immigrants have found asylum in Egypt and, led by the CIA and encouraged by the As-Sadat regime, are preparing for intriguing activities against the Republic of Iran.

As-Sadat bluntly stated that he is ready, in the future too, to dance to the tune of American imperialism and to place Egyptian territory at the disposal of this imperialism as a fulcrum for its intervention in the Persian Gulf conflict.

But at any rate Anwar as-Sadat should have learned a lesson from the fate which Mohammad Reza Pahlavi suffered, expecially since nations do not want the imperialists to tie their hands and feet with the chains of neocolonialism and do not want their countries to be turned into springboards for the aggressive activities of imperialists against peace-loving nations.

It is not in vain that, as observers report, representatives of all the social strata of Egypt are expressing their increased aversion to the policy pursued by the As-Sadat regime, a pro-imperialist regime. As the wave of aversion toward the former shah's policy in prerevolutionary Iran was continuously rising, their wrath and aversion is continuously gaining greater magnitude.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD290344 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "Some of President as-Sadat's Statements"]

[Text] This week President as-Sadat addressed parliamentary deputies and members of the Consultative Council who represent his National Democratic Party. The president spoke about Cairo's foreign policy and expressed dislike of Radio Moscow, saying that it distorted his attitude on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and on the placing of the Nile water at Israel's disposal. In order to show that the cause for As-Sadat's dislike of Radio Moscow are not true, I want to refer to the facts. As-Sadat told American correspondents a few days ago that he would give the United States the opportunity to reach any Arab and Islamic country. It seems the Egyptian president meant the use of military force against this or that Islamic or Arab country. Talking to Danish television As-Sadat was more clear; he openly urged the United States and other Western countries to send forces to the Iraqi-Iranian war zone. He confirmed once again his readiness to allow his country to be used as a bridgehead for such operations.

Here is another fact. Talking to DER SPIEGEL, President as-Sadat advised Washington to pursue a harder policy towards Iran. In this interview he recalled the U.S. military operation against Iran carried out under the pretext of freeing the hostages accused by the Iranian revolution of espionage. This operation failed, yet As-Sadat said if he had been in Carter's place he would have tried 10 times. He added: I am ready to place Egyptian bases at their disposal. In this interview As-Sadat advised the United States not to hesitate to use force to protect its interests and pointed to the Gulf as within this sphere of interests. As-Sadat told the German journalists that if you look at the map it becomes clear that to get to the Gulf from the Red Sea one need cross only Saudi Arabia, and that in view of this he has secured military bases for the United States in Egypt.

Gentlemen, can such statements by the Egyptian president calling for war be anything but an encouragement to the United States to intervene militarily in the Iranian-Iraqi dispute?

Let us sum up the facts regarding Israel obtaining Nile water. According to President as-Sadat, Radio Moscow distorts this matter. In his speech before the deputies and members of the Consultative Council, he said he himself suggested to Prime Minister Begin in March 1979 that Nile water be placed at the disposal of Israel for the irrigation of the desert. The offer was accepted by the Israel Tahal Company, which is partly owned by the Israeli Government. The first stage of the pipeline through which the Nile water will be carried to Sinai has been completed. President as-Sadat himself attended the opening ceremony. Observers then said the pipeline will be extended to Israel. In addition, the Egyptian president, according to Cairo OCTOBER, ordered the formulation of a plan for the supply of Nile water to occupied Jerusalem. But As-Sadat immediately ordered Egyptian propaganda not to mention anything about this. This was this spring.

Last week the Egyptian president himself broke this silence and told his party's followers that he had decided to supply Israel with Nile water in order to facilitate a solution to the Palestine problem and the issue of Jerusalem. This came after the Israeli parliament had officially declared occupied Jerusalem the united and eternal capital of Israel.

Here I want to repeat, ladies and gentlemen, that all I have just mentioned was said by President as-Sadat himself and was not dreamed up by Radio Moscow.

PETROV COMMENTARY REVIEWS RECENT PDRY HISTORY

LD302016 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Yuriy Petrov commentary on 13th anniversary of PDRY's independence]

[Text] The history of South Yemen is a history of the struggle of its people throughout more than 4 centuries against foreign invaders, namely the Portuguese, then the Turks and last against British colonialists. Aden was assigned a special role in British colonialist policy. The British turned it into the most important fortress of their notorious policy East of Suez. One of London's largest naval bases was located in Aden. From there colonialist officials ruled the Arabian Peninsula's emirates. The people of South Yemen suffered poverty, ignorance and deprivation of rights. Nevertheless the people of South Yemen did not succumb to the domination of British colonialists and the persecution of their collaborators, the local feudal rulers, the people rose to struggle in the cause of liberation which expanded in particular after the failure of the imperialist tripartite aggression on Egypt on 1956, toppling of Nuri as-Sa'id's clique in Iraq and the establishment of the republican regime in North Yemen.

The National Front, which from October 1963 led the active armed struggle on the Radfan Mountains from whence it spread all over South Yemen, assumed the role of the political organizer and leader of the national liberation movement in Southern Arabia. The struggle ended in complete victory. On 30 November 1967 the PDRY rose on the ruins of the Southern Arabian Union which had been formed by London from Aden and about 10 small feudal emirates. The young republic in Southern Arabia inherited a heavy heritage from the colonialist past. But the republic stood fast and strengthened its independence in spite of all problems.

In the course of a few years of independent development profound social, political, economic and progressive changes were realized. A new apparatus of government was established, a democratic constitution drawn up, the People's Supreme Council was formed and local councils elected. Nationalization took place. It covered banking, trade, the commercial fleet, insurance and the refinery. Scores of new factories were built. The public sector became the main point in industry. In the country agrarian reform took place. State farms were established and the cooperative movement started among peasants, fishermen and craftsmen. The government issued a number of laws to safeguard the interests of the widest groups of the masses.

The people enjoy free health service. In a country whose inhabitants were almost illiterate there are about 400,000 children in schools. A university was opened as well.

The most important event in PDRY life was the formation of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the natural and logical result of the development of the unified political organization, the ruling national front. The main objectives of the party's program say: The party is determined to complete the phase of national, democratic changes and lead the people toward building socialism based on the theory of scientific socialism and the historic experience of socialist construction especially in the Soviet Union.

The PDRY follows a firm path on the international level. Its foreign policy is directed toward safeguarding international peace and security, supporting peoples' national liberation struggle and confronting imperialist and reactionary intrigues. The PDRY is actively participating in the Arab struggle against the Camp David connivance and separate deals, in the cause of an all-round just settlement in the Middle East.

Firm ties of close friendship link the Soviet Union and the PDRY. So does fraternal cooperation. These were consolidated by the friendship and cooperation treaty which was concluded between the two countries last October. In exchanging telegrams with the PDRY leadership on the first anniversary of signing the treaty, Soviet leaders pointed out that the conclusion of the treaty opened an important phase for developing cordial relations between our two countries and peoples. They expressed confidence that such relations would continue successfully in the interest of the two peoples and peace and security in the Middle East and the entire world.

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

LD292044 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--The Soviet Committee for Frienship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine has issued a statement saying:

The Soviet public again resolutely condemns the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which were concluded with the active participation of the USA. As an anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian deal, is declaring a resolute protest against Israel's unlawful actions which are directed at changing the status of Jerusalem and the other Arab territories, is condemning the policy of setting up Israeli militarised settlements, of strengthening repressions and racial discrimination and terror against the leaders of the Palestine resistance movement.

The Soviet people are expressing enthusiastic support for the principled line of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is directed at a comprehensive Middle East settlement, withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab and Palestinian lands, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, which were occupied in 1967, exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and creation of their independent state, as well as the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes in conformity with the U.N. decisions.

The Soviet people, true to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, will further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Organisation--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The statement was adopted on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine.

PALESTINIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION IN TURKMENIA

LD290324 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Ashkhabad, 28 Nov, TASS--"The Soviet Union is the main ally of the Palestinian people and all Arab peoples in the struggle against the Israeli expansionists, for a lasting peace in the Middle East," said member of the PLO Central Council Majid Abu Sharar. He leads a delegation of Palestinian public and cultural figures who are currently on a visit in Turkmenia (a Soviet Central Asian Republic). The members of the delegation were today warmly welcomed by representatives of the working people of Ashkhabad--the capital of the republic--at a celebration meeting devoted to the opening of the Days of Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine.

REPORTAGE ON NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Arrival in Moscow

LD262024 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS--A party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua arrived in Moscow today. The delegation is led by the member of the Political Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Jaime Wheelock.

Meeting With Ponomarev

LD302256 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1810 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov (TASS)--A party and government delegation of the Nicaraguan Republic paid a visit to the Soviet Union between 26-30 November. Taking part in the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, were, on the Soviet side, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU International Department; and Igor Zemskov, deputy USSR foreign minister.

Present on the Nicaraguan side were Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the Political Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), Henry Ruiz Hernandez, minister of planning; Alvaro Guzman, deputy minister of external commerce; Luis Fiallos, deputy minister of industry; and Ricardo Wheelock Roman, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR.

The delegation had a meeting with Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. During the talks questions of developing relations between the USSR and Nicaragua in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields were examined. It was emphasized that a further strengthening of Soviet-Nicaraguan cooperation corresponds to the interests of both countries.

The Soviet representatives provided information about the preparations for the 26th party congress, about the progress of the fulfillment of plans for the USSR's economic and social development, about the CPSU's international activities and those of the Soviet Government aimed at maintaining and consolidating detente, and extending support for peoples struggling for their freedom. The Nicaraguan representatives welcomed the Soviet people's historic successes attained under the CPSU's leadership and noted the huge contribution made by the Soviet Union and the CPSU and the personal contribution made by Leonid Brezhnev to the cause of preserving peace and international security.

The Nicaraguan delegation described the political situation in its country, the activities of the FSLN and of the National Reconstruction Government aimed at consolidating the gains of the popular revolution and at restoring the economy, and at ensuring favorable external conditions and international support.

The Soviet side emphasized its solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution, noted the leading role of the FSLN in implementing social transformations for the benefit of the working people, and wished the Nicaraguan people new successes in developing along the democratic path of social progress. In connection with this, the inalienable right of the Nicaraguan people to solve the fate of their country and to choose a path of socio-economic development by themselves, without any kind of external interference or pressure, was emphasized. The Nicaraguan representatives expressed gratitude for the internationalist solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

The participants in the talks noted that mutual contacts and exchanges of experience between the CPSU and the FSLN give a new stimulus to the development of Soviet-Nicaraguan cooperation. They spoke in favor of increasing ties between trade union, youth, women's and other mass public organizations of both countries.

The exchange of opinions that was held showed that there was a coincidence of viewpoints concerning problems of the international situation of mutual interest under discussion. Both sides resolutely condemned the activities of imperialism and world reaction aimed at aggravating the international situation, spoke in favor of maintaining and strengthening detente, halting the arms race, the peaceful political settlement of dangerous conflicts and liquidating the hotbeds of tension.

The talks were conducive to a further development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaraguan Republic and between the CPSU and the FSLN.

Delegation Departure

LD302132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Jaime Wheelock, member of the Political Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, left Moscow today.

URUGUAYAN 'NEW' CONSTITUTION DEFEATED IN REFERENDUM

LD011034 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec, TASS--The ruling circles of Uruguay have failed to win support for the draft of the so-called "new constitution." According to reports of news agencies, a majority of the country's population voted against the draft "constitution" during yesterday's referendum on the matter.

Opposition political parties, trade unions, public organisations and vast sections of the working people of Uruguay resolutely denounced the constitutional farce held in conditions of total absence of the freedom of expression and the press, amidst mass terror and reprisals. With the help of the new "constitution" the ruling military in Uruguay wanted to legalise the arbitrary rule and violence reigning in the country, and at the same time, to mislead the world public opinion as to the nature of their reactionary regime.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD301436 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Havana, 30 Nov, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba has categorically denied the rumours spread by the Western press about the alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan. A statement by the Cuban Foreign Ministry says: A report from Islamabad circulated by FRANCE-PRESSE AGENCY on November 28 that "Cuban soldiers are included into the military units of Afghanistan: are utterly false. This is a crude fabrication and a dirty lie, designed, in particular, to hinder the mediatory efforts of Cuba, chairman of the non-aligned countries, in settling the differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as between Iran and Iraq.

"We reaffirm that there are no Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan. Those who assert the contrary are shamelessly lying", the statement by the Cuban Foreign Ministry stresses.

'AUTOMATIC PILOT' MAJOR INNOVATION ON SOYUZ T-3

LD282346 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondent Aleksander Romanov reports from Mission Control Centre:

On November 28 the Salyut-6 space laboratory received its 13th crew. Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov have transferred to the station that operated in the automatic mode for more than 6 weeks.

"The very fact that the Soyuz T-3 linked up with Salyut-6 exactly on schedule is the best evidence of precise work by all of the ship's systems and its novelty--the onboard computing complex," journalists were told by Yuriy Malyshev who together with Vladimir Aksenov was the first to test the Soyuz-T.

Malyshev said that the onboard computing complex could be roughly called an automatic pilot. It guides the ship through the expanses of outer space from the time the craft reaches orbit to the docking with the station.

"The 'automatic pilot' is a clever and reliable machine," Malyshev went on. "We have seen this for ourselves with Vladimir Aksenov during the trial flight on board the Soyuz T-2 in June of this year."

In Aksenov's opinion the "automatic pilot" can be regarded as a new step forward in space technology, a step into its future, especially in terms of distant flights. "But it should also be known that our assistant obeys commands from earth and from the crew," Aksenov went on. "No matter how reliable the 'automatic pilot' is, it must be under control of man just as all the other systems of the ship."

"This is the more important now as Soyuz-T is passing through the stage of testing," the cosmonaut said. "Incidentally the 'automatic pilot' will also bring the crew back to earth using the so called controlled pattern of descent which is more comfortable than the ballistic one."

Journalists asked the cosmonauts whether the Soyuz T-3 differed in any way from their Soyuz T-2.

"There are no fundamental changes," Aksenov replied, "but some things have been changed for the better. Our flight, just as the present one, was exclusively a test flight."

"On returning to earth we made a number of remarks and requests to the designers. They were taken into consideration in this variant of the ship. There was enough time for that since more than half a year has elapsed since our return from space."

"There is no doubt that the new crew of testers will voice new requests," Malyshev noted. "Without this there can be no progress in the perfection of flying craft."

Speaking of the crew of the Soyuz T-3 Aksenov said that Kizim, Makarov and Strekalov were excellent specialists. "We know them for several years," he stressed, "and trained under the same program. As to Makarov, he is one of those veterans who on assignment of Chief Designer Academician Sergey Korolev were preparing the first flights of Yuriy Gagarin and German Titov."

"I am sure that the crew of Soyuz T-3 will successfully fulfil the flight program," Malyshev said. "It is excellently prepared and has both knowledge and experience."